

**NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1**

**Series number:** A1838

**Control symbol:** 1531/73 PART 1

**Barcode:** 1010115

**Number of pages:** 285

**Title:** Immigration from France and Algeria

Copies of this record are provided for research or study purposes. Before making use of the material for other purposes (for example publication) please refer to information on copyright obligations and citing archival records available on our website at [www.naa.gov.au](http://www.naa.gov.au).

FILE No. 1531/73

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Part I

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Immigration                       | SUBJECT. |
| Immigration from France & Algeria |          |

CLOSED

R.P.

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| PREVIOUS FILE : |         |
| NEXT FILE :     | Part II |

CLOSED

| RELATED PAPERS. |                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| FILE No.        | SUBJECT.                         |
| 25/1/3/10       | Relations with Aust. Immigration |
| 162/2/2/7       | Australian Interest - Algeria.   |

CLOSED

7332/60

By Authority: A. J. ARTHUR, C'wealth Govt. Printer, Canberra.



(COPY)

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

602/8/1.

MEMORANDUM No. 207.

16th April, 1951.

For the Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Enquiry from Portugal regarding  
Migration Procedure

A letter has been received in this Embassy from the British Vice Consulate, Villa Real de St. Antonio, Portugal, in which the writer has asked the Migration Attache of this Embassy for information required by intending Portuguese migrants for Australia. Most of the enquiries in the letter were of a routine character and have already been answered. The last paragraph of the letter, however, reads as follows:

"Can you let me have a few details of how Mr. Collyer works? I presume that in exchange for a free passage the emigrant will have to guarantee to work in Australia in order to repay this loan, but it might be an advantage if I were to be advised of these schemes, in order to be in a position to pass them on to the applicants."

2. You will note that this enquiry refers to Mr. Collyer, who is presumably Mr. T.M. Collyer, to whom reference is made in a memorandum addressed by the Migration Attache, Australian Legation, Rome, to the Secretary, Department of Immigration, Canberra (reference R51/148/1/2), dated 12th April, 1951.

3. Your advice as to the nature of any further communication which may be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate on the subject of the activities of Mr. Collyer would be appreciated.

Secretary.

*see 1531/73 for  
action notes*

*F*

CLOSED

5/1/62

CLOSED

CLOSED



ANTARCTIC CONSULTATIVE MEETING

CANBERRA 1961

Algeria =

I think we need memo to Murray =

a) Many Algerian settlers may have Moorish wives or grandmothers. wd we allow them in? Is there not possibility of embarrassment here?

b) If Algeria is independent in a year's time, what will be position of an Aust mission already established recruiting Frenchmen there? Political uncertainties are such that I think establishment of a new office cd have complications...

c) The "coloredist" tank - though this is less direct than in case of Kenya.

Instructionally, I feel it better to do it in France if possible. The French govt is going to have to take means to get the pres going at Algeria.

**ANTARCTIC CONSULTATIVE MEETING**  
**CANBERRA 1961**

Will we have to go to  
Algeria to catch a reasonable  
proportion of them?

2m5/.



Dr Phillips

## Migrant Recruitment in Algeria

Neither Mr Walker nor Mr Lord have touched on the political disadvantages to Australia if we were to begin a recruitment programme in Algeria - even though on the limited scale envisaged for a start. There would be unavoidable publicity - particularly if large numbers of French/Algerians responded and some of the "colonialist" charges now directed at France by the Arabs and Afro-Asians might be deflected to us. (This is the sort of thing Mr Shann has warned against in the context of British migration from East Africa to Australia).

I have no doubt immigration are aware of the need to tread lightly but think we should put the political angles to them. Indeed, I wonder whether Australia could not recruit a good number of Algerian emigrants after arrival in France - thus avoiding any active programme in Algeria itself.



(2)

It may be possible to come to ~~an~~  
such an understanding with the French Govt.  
~~arrangement~~ which might well be embarrassed  
by the expected mass exodus of 'predators'  
[?] from swelling the work force  
in hand, the Govt is committed to a  
scheme for financial assistance  
during the re-establishment period  
- see para 22(4), p.6, of the Lord's report.  
This idea might also be put to Immigration

ALH  
30/1  
W Rawson

Mean see W. G. L. M. note. I know  
where the close parallel between Algeria and  
say, East Africa, in this context can be drawn?  
Nevertheless any campaign ~~should~~ <sup>must</sup> have to be  
conducted discreetly and Immigration should be  
made aware of the fact.  
R<sub>1</sub>  
2



CONFIDENTIAL



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
13, RUE LAS CASES  
PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)

File No: 631/1/2

Memorandum No: 120

3rd January 1962.



The Secretary  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA A.C.T.

Migration Survey - Algeria

With reference to your telegram No 840 of 17th November 1961 and related correspondence, I transmit herewith Mr Lord's report on his visit to Algeria from 6th to 12th December 1961.

2. As you will see, Mr Lord considers it likely that an immigration programme undertaken in Algeria would be likely to produce a high proportion of applicants in the skilled and semi-skilled artisan categories (paragraph 6). This is, as Mr Lord says, rather remarkable, but the evidence certainly indicates this probability. I am less sure about the likely total number of departures predicted in paragraph 22(a) of the report, which appears to me probably too high on the hypothesis of a political settlement with the G.P.R.A. Recent unofficial French estimates have been lower (see our memorandum 667 of 13th December 1961). In any event, however, actual potential departures will be numerous, and I agree with Mr Lord that the best practical way of testing the migrant potential and preparing for possible later expansion is to begin modestly on the lines suggested in his paragraph 23(g), provided that the Department of Immigration agrees with the financial conditions and the administrative approach which he suggests.

3. The initiation of any new programme would, of course, require prior consultation with the French authorities, as Mr Lord mentions in his report. I believe that the time may indeed be approaching when the French Government will be interested, at least privately, in the opening of alternative outlets to "repatriates" from Algeria. If, after consultation with the Department of Immigration, you would like me to raise the matter with the Foreign Ministry, I would propose to do this on the basis that we are prepared to extend to French nationals

.../...

CONFIDENTIAL

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1

~~44~~  
~~to Lord~~  
~~to Phillips~~  
Mr Phillips  
Africa  
Comments  
2 European to  
see  
2 R/S  
COP.  
Port  
16/1





CONFIDENTIAL

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
13, RUE LAS CASES  
PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)

- 2 -

in Algeria the same benefits as apply to metropolitan residents but that to do so we would need to be able to operate processing facilities in Algiers, in view of the proven impracticability of dealing with enquiries at long distances or bringing them to Paris.

74  
4. It seems to me most desirable that no Ministerial or Departmental publicity be given to the matter before we have had a further and successful discussion with the French, and I hope you will stress this when you discuss the above with the Department of Immigration.

5. I should be grateful for your advice in due course.

*E. Ronald Walker*

AMBASSADOR.

AIR MAIL

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY.  
13, rue Las Cases,  
PARIS-VII\*

Visit to Algeria

Survey of Migration Potential in Algeria

In order to carry out the survey on migration from Algeria as instructed in Canberra telegram 840 of 17th November 1961, I visited Algeria for a week from Wednesday 6th December, spending five days in Algiers and two in Oran. For the reasons explained by the Ambassador in his memorandum 520 of 6th October 1961 my official contacts in Algeria were restricted to British and American Consular officials and a few British businessmen; I had no meetings with any French official.

2. Much of my time was spent at the British Consulate-General in Algiers where Mr. C. Ewart-Biggs, Consul (Political), Mr. F. Benham, Vice Consul (Visas) and Mr. Hayden the Commercial Secretary although very busy gave me much of their time in discussing the local situation, factors influencing emigration from Algeria, and migrant processing procedures. I missed meeting Mr. Evans the Consul-General as his return from a tour of the Eastern Departments was unexpectedly delayed by several days. At the United States Consulate-General, I met Mr. R. Johnson, Consul (Political) and Mr. R. Long, Consul (Economic).

3. Mr. Benham, who is in charge of British visa work for Algeria spoke of the great wave of interest in emigration to Australia which occurred in the period from December 1960 to April 1961. During this period enquiries by personal visit and correspondence (much of which was referred to this Embassy) averaged about 80 a week but by July had fallen to almost nothing. Mr. Benham attributed this sharp decline in interest mainly to our policy for Algeria of rigidly applying the Form 47 procedure, in particular the requirement that families with children should possess an accommodation guarantee, or alternatively the sum of £A4,000 on landing in Australia. As most enquiries had stemmed from heads of family who had neither contacts in Australia who could supply an accommodation guarantee nor a sum as large as £A4,000, interest subsided as soon as our replies made these conditions known. The fact that at this stage also new enquiries practically ceased, Mr. Benham regards as proof of the sensitivity of "grape-vine" communication among the European population, although political events occurring at the same time were no doubt also instrumental. Whatever enthusiasm remained was damped by the requirement that applicants undergo the 1,000 mile journey to Paris for selection interview. Thus in brief the measures we were requested to take in Sir Tasman Heyes' letter of 21st April 1961 achieved precisely the effect intended.

4. Mr. Benham said he thought that most of the persons who had applied at the beginning of the year were still interested in emigration, although an indeterminate number of them had applied in the meantime to go to Canada.

5. I asked Mr. Benham to what extent he thought the "ban" placed by the Secret Army Organisation (see paragraph 12) on travel out of Algeria might have inhibited Europeans from applying for visas. His view was that when the S.A.O. first proclaimed in June its threat of reprisals

\* Actually, £A4,000 is many times more than the amount French foreign exchange controls permit an emigrant to take with him in foreign currency on departure. The foreign exchange authorities in Algiers normally allow a migrant NF 2,500 (about £A230) on presentation of his passport and an additional NF 2,500 on obtaining his immigrant visa. Further applications for foreign currency are only considered after the migrant has taken up residence in his country of destination.

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

against Europeans who "let the side down" by attempting to leave Algeria, in particular on holiday to the Metropole, there had been a sudden decline in exterior travel but this had been short-lived. For example, Air France and Air Algérie, the two main airlines serving Algeria had experienced in June many cancellations and a sharp drop in bookings. However, in July, after the first sporadic departures, people regained confidence and mass bookings occurred. Apparently, the S.A.O. "ban" in theory still exists but the opinion of most people I discussed this with was that the risk of trouble from the S.A.O. would be unlikely to daunt anyone who had really made up his mind to leave.

6. Mr. Benham who has been in Algeria for nearly 15 years and knows well the type of people who comprise the European population, stated he was most impressed by the high quality of person who had come to his office to enquire about Australia. He confirmed that there appeared to be a very high proportion of skilled and semi-skilled tradesmen among the persons enquiring, which is remarkable when one considers the artisan and skilled tradesmen group represent only about 10% of the total European work force in Algeria. One explanation of this phenomenon is that the independent artisan class is one of the few which will gain least benefit from the arrangements eventually to be made by the French Government for resettling European residents of Algeria in the Metropole. Workers in the public and semi-public sectors of employment such as the civil service, army, police, postal, fire railway and electricity services could expect to be integrated in their corresponding metropolitan services as could employees of the large French firms. The higher income groups had for some time been providing for their future by transferring their assets to the Metropole, and for professional workers resettlement in France would be the only possibility if only because their qualifications would not be recognised elsewhere.

7. The staff handling enquiries at the Consulate reception desk remarked that very few of the prospective migrants appeared to have any ability to speak English even though it is now widely taught in Algerian schools.

8. It was evident from my conversations with Mr. Biggs and Mr. Benham that if we wished to attract European migrants from Algeria in any number it would be necessary to make available to them the benefits of the General Assisted Passage Scheme. Many persons enquiring at the Consulate-General had expressed anxiety over how, apart from the purely financial aspect, they would live for the first few weeks in Australia; they generally knew no-one there and had little idea how they would find temporary accommodation, and so on. Here G.A.P.S. benefits would fill a valuable psychological as well as physical need among French migrants from Algeria in shepherding them and their families from the time of their arrival in Australia until they found employment and the prospect of permanent accommodation. Secondly, the actual passage assistance offered under G.A.P.S. would have an important marginal effect particularly in attracting migrants who had to choose between Australia, where the highest fares are involved, and other possible destinations such as Canada and South America.

9. Mr. Benham also mentioned many of the local Europeans seemed to be aware that assisted passages were available to French nationals in the metropolitan Departments and this had been the cause of some resentment as they considered their case to be a more deserving one than that of their metropolitan compatriots.

10. In attempting to assess the general characteristics and suitability of the type of French Algerian who has been applying for emigration to Australia it would of course have been helpful had I been able to interview a representative sample of such candidates. However, as already anticipated in our memorandum 569 of 30th October (paragraph 4) any such

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

survey was made impracticable by the lack of sufficient candidates awaiting interview in the Algiers district (only three families, two of which lived far from Algiers).

11. My impressions of the "pied noir" (widely used sobriquet for a European born and bred in Algeria) as a person are therefore necessarily second-hand or based on very brief observation. The pied noir has a reputation for enterprise, hard work and a pioneering spirit, of which the most evident proof is the quality of the material existence he has built himself from the harshness of the desert. He is used to a climate, terrain and sense of space which is reminiscent of Queensland or the Northern Territory, rather than France and this influence alone, exerted over several generations, must surely be partly responsible for his difference in character from the metropolitan Frenchman. His robust physique and love of sport are legend. Censorship of political news is by no means solely responsible for the vast sports coverage in the Algerian newspapers. He has a reputation of being short on intellect compared with his metropolitan compatriot and is apparently well described by General Catroux, a former Governor-General of Algeria, as a person "whose attitudes and conduct are dictated far more by what (his) instincts tell (him) than by deductive reasoning or the influence of an ideal". In the political field it is perhaps this limited capacity for rational thought rather than cynicism which has earned the pied noir a name for constantly confusing "the best interests of Algeria" with his own interests.

12. In attempting to assess the character of the pied noir it is relevant to consider the recent activities of the Secret Army Organisation, an ultra-right wing clandestine political group led by General Salan and a number of ex-army officers who have been in hiding in Algiers since the collapse of the April "putsch". Does the Organisation's record of violence and terrorism coupled with the fact it receives wide sympathy if not encouragement from the European population mean that the latter have been "tainted" and will show sympathy for, or a predisposition elsewhere towards, acts of civil disobedience and violence? In the opinion of Mr. Johnson, U.S. Consul (political affairs) this did not represent in any way a disqualifying factor against the European Algerian as a migrant.

13. He pointed out that firstly the principals of the S.A.O., except for General Jouhaud and M. Susini, were metropolitan not Algerian French, mostly with a military background. Similarly, the members of the "Bureau d'Organisation et d'Action" (the corps of some 200 "activists" who carry out the killings and bombings) so far arrested had not been known to include local Europeans but seemed mainly to comprise deserters from the Foreign Legion, usually of Foreign origin.

14. Mr. Johnson agreed that the S.A.O. seemed to enjoy the sympathy of the bulk of the European population, but this was rather out of a blind fear of the future; for them there was no political alternative to the S.A.O. and no other repository for their hopes for an Algérie française, obsolete though this concept now is. Mr. Johnson considered it improbable that people who had supported the activities of the S.A.O., at least non-actively, were in any way "tainted" by this experience or that once taken out of the Algerian context and placed in that of say, Australian life would show any tendency to settle scores by violence.

#### 15. Ethnic Origin of the non-Moslem Population

Although published statistics differentiate between non-Moslems and Moslems, they do not reveal the ethnic origin of the non-Moslem population, 83% of which has been born in Algeria and over 90% of which are French nationals by birth or by naturalisation. It has been estimated, however, that of the present population 550,000 are of French origin, 200,000 Spanish, 140,000 Jewish, and the remainder of Italian, Maltese, German and Swiss origin.

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

Whereas the French, Spanish, Maltese etc. element arrived only after the commencement of French colonisation in 1830, the Jewish community is a very old one predating even the Turkish occupation and many of this community could never successfully be assimilated in Europe. It is for this reason, in anticipation of Algerian independence, that H.I.A.S. and various Zionist organisations are making efforts to resettle about half the community in Israel. A small number, who have rendered service to the French Government, will go to the Metropole and the remainder are expected to remain in Algeria. The greatest concentration of persons of French origin is in Algiers and the surrounding area, those of Spanish extraction in the Oran area and those of Italian and Maltese origin generally in the Constantinois (Eastern Algeria).

16. Premises at British Consulate-General, Algiers

The British Consulate-General occupies the 1st and 2nd floors of a building built in moorish style at the end of the 19th Century in the avenue Fourreau Lamy on the seaward side of one of the three hills dominating the Port of Algiers. It is owned by the British community, which, at the end of the Victorian era was numerous and affluent, but is now reduced considerably both in numbers and financial resources. The ground floor of the building is retained for the use of the British community and consists of a large room with a stage (reminiscent of an Australian country church hall) and an enclosed gallery used as a Library and an entrance hall. Off the main hall there are toilet facilities and a fairly large kitchen. These premises are used by the British community over weekends and sometimes during the week in the evenings (at least until curfew time) but would be free during business hours on week days. The premises seem suitable, although by no means ideally so, for housing an immigration selection team, providing a waiting room, interviewing room for a selection officer, and probably a small office for a medical officer, although this of course would need to be equipped. Mr. Biggs stated that the premises could almost certainly be rented from the British community, but whether it could be used for immigration selection purposes is a question on which the Consulate-General would have to reserve its position and consider in the light of the political situation at the time they would be required.

17. British Vice-Consulate, Oran

The British Vice-Consulate in Oran is situated in the private apartment of the Honorary Vice-Consul, Mr. Wotton. There is, of course, no question of our making use of these premises and if ever it was intended to carry out migrant processing in Oran, premises would have to be specially arranged.

18. Medical Processing

At present, intending migrants to Australia in Greater Algiers are examined by the British Consulate-General panel doctor and radiologist. The former has been associated with the Consulate-General for 30 years and the latter for 10 years. There are no British Consulate panel doctors as such elsewhere in Algeria although according to the Consulate-General this would not be difficult to arrange for the other major centres, particularly Bône and Oran, where there are British Vice-Consulates. The British Vice-Consul in Oran, Mr. Wotton, stated that there was a Canadian doctor working at the General Hospital who would seem suited to carry out Form 47a medical examinations, and that radiological facilities would be available at the same hospital.

19. Liaison Arrangements

Although the Senior Liaison Officer in London will presumably be making his own investigation into this aspect of migrant processing in Algeria, I thought it appropriate to discover what arrangements had been made for dealing with Form 40 cases handled by the British Consulate-General in Algiers, and also since American immigrant visa requirements are so close to

CONFIDENTIAL  
NAA: A1838, T531/73 PART 1



CONFIDENTIAL

ours in this respect to find out what facilities were available to the U.S. Consulate for carrying out local checks. The following are the means of checking at present used by the British Consulate-General (Form 40 cases):

- a) Check against the Austfalian Visa warning list
- b) Check against the Home Office warning list
- c) Check against the Foreign Office visa refusal list
- d) Production of Casier Judiciaire (Police Good Conduct Certificate)
- e) Until the issue of this document was recently discontinued, production of a Certificat de Bonne Vie et Moeurs (Certificate of Good Conduct and Morals) was necessary.

The U.S. Consulate go further than this. In addition to checking names of visa candidates against their own records they have instituted an arrangement with the local French authorities for lists of names to be checked against the Central Archives of the Préfecture. The U.S. Consulate is then informed verbally whether or not there is any known objection to any of the persons mentioned on each list. Mr. Johnson stated that this arrangement was an informal one which had been made purely on the basis of an approach to local officials, and that this is the approach he would recommend we make should we wish to institute similar arrangements, rather than channel our request through Paris - a course which would meet with delay, if not refusal.

20. Trade Training Methods in Algeria Unfortunately none of the British or American officials I was in contact with during my visit had had any reason to interest himself in this matter, and had no detailed knowledge of local apprenticeship and trade training systems. They were under the impression however that the same general system applied as in France, except that training was less formal, and involved less theoretical and general education. Brief notes on the training of apprentices in France are attached in Appendix "A".

#### 21. Statistics on European Work Force

A table showing the broad occupational structure of the European work force in Algeria is attached in Appendix "B". The occupational structure of the European work force in Algeria corresponds fairly closely to that of Metropolitan France with the following exceptions:

- a) The proportion of persons living directly from agriculture in Algeria (approximately 9%) is much lower than that in the Metropole (21%).
- b) The proportion of Managerial staff, independant artisans and commercial executives is higher in Algeria than in France (17% against 12%).as also are liberal professions and executive staff (8% against 4%).

In order to provide a more detailed picture of the composition of the European work force in Algeria, I am forwarding under separate cover "Population Active" ("Work Force"), Volume III, of the Algerian census of 31st October 1954, published by the Service de Statistique Générale in Algiers. Tables II P (P. 118 et seq.), IV P (p. 154 et seq.), and II A (pp. 176-177) are particularly worth studying.

#### 22. Principal Factors affecting Migration

Any assessment of the numbers and types of French migrants who are likely to apply for emigration to Australia must be based on the following factors:-

- a) The political future of Algeria
- b) The conditions of entry into Australia we impose, and the degree of assistance we are prepared to offer
- c) The extent to which alternative destinations such as Metropolitan France, Canada, Latin America, South Africa etc. will appear more or less attractive to the intending migrant.
- d) The extent to which the French Government would permit, encourage, or even facilitate the operation of an Australian migration programme for Europeans from Algiers.

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

a) The Political Future of Algeria

The confidential negotiations currently taking place between the French Government and the GPRA in Tunis have reportedly progressed to the extent where an early Algerian settlement is now possible. The terms of this settlement, in particular the guarantees granted by the GPRA securing the future political rights of the European minority, are bound to have some influence on the number of Europeans who will wish to leave Algeria. However it is doubtful whether the influence of these guarantees will be as great as it might have been a year ago, for relationships between the Europeans and the Moslems have now degenerated to such a degree of bitterness that many Europeans, who at the best of times tend to regard Moslems as traditionally incapable of keeping faith, will now have little confidence whatever in these formal guarantees. In fact a number of Frenchmen I spoke with in Algeria said they would regard such guarantees as worthless. Any assessment of the number of Europeans who will leave Algeria following a settlement must necessarily be highly conjectural. Estimates made at the beginning of this year were that out of a total European population of approximately 1 million, between 300,000 and 400,000 would leave. This estimate is however now considered much too low and a conservative estimate of 500,000 (i.e. half the European population) would be more appropriate. If one invokes the example of Morocco and Tunis where 56% and 61% respectively of the European population had left after independence even though relationships between Europeans and Moslems in these countries had been considerably more harmonious than in Algeria, there would be some basis for raising the size of the estimated exodus from Algeria to between 600,000 and 700,000 Europeans.

b) Conditions of Entry into Australia

This is a matter which is dealt with separately in paragraphs 8 and 23. It is clear that if there is to be migration from Algeria applicants must (a) be eligible for G.A.P.S. and (b) be able to complete their processing in Algeria without having to visit Paris for interviews.

c) Alternative Destinations - Metropolitan France, Canada, South America, etc.

Metropolitan France The majority of persons leaving Algeria will, of course, settle in Metropolitan France. There is however considerable uncertainty as to what arrangements will be made to receive, house and employ this vast number of people. Legislation has been drawn up for some time (the "Loi-cadre de réparation des repatriés de l'ex-Communauté") to provide relief for repatriates from Tunisia, Morocco and Black Africa, and it is anticipated that this legislation will also cover repatriates from Algeria. However the budgetary aspects of the Loi-cadre have still not been approved by Parliament although approval is expected within the next two or three months.

The Loi-cadre is to provide broadly the following benefits:-

- i) An accommodation allowance plus an "indemnisation de retour";
- ii) A living allowance of NF 300 per month for one year and Social Service benefits at the Metropolitan rate;
- iii) "Occupational resettlement" i.e. in theory every attempt will be made to place repatriates in employment similar to what they held in the ex-colonies. (I have heard, however, that only lip service is likely to be paid to this ideal and that repatriates will be subject to a virtual direction of labour.)

Apart from the material difficulties of re-integrating several hundred thousand "pied noirs" in France there is also for the repatriate (emphasised at a recent meeting of the Association of French Repatriates from North Africa) "the melancholy problem of re-adapting himself to a country which is his but where the climate and customs differ so much from those he has known".

Canada To whatever extent the existence of a large French-speaking minority in Canada constitutes an attraction for potential emigrants from North Africa, this factor seems in practice to have been largely offset by fear of Canada's cold climate and continued high percentage of unemployment. The British



CONFIDENTIAL

Consulate-General in Algiers mentioned that at the time of the first flood of enquiries at the beginning of this year, for about every ten enquiries about Australia, only one was received for Canada.

As was mentioned in our memorandum No. 438 of 17th August 1961, Mr. Marleau of the Canadian Embassy in Paris has also visited Algeria to survey migration prospects, however it is not known yet what course of action Ottawa proposes to take as a result of Mr. Marleau's report.

Latin American Countries According to an article by Micheline Paumet in the December issue of "Le Monde Diplomatique" Argentine and Paraguay and to a lesser extent Brazil are at present offering attractive possibilities of settlement to French migrants from North Africa. These involve projects designed principally to resettle agricultural workers and make land available to newly arrived immigrants at nominal prices and in the case of the Argentine permit the duty-free import of up to \$ 10,000 worth of agricultural machinery and household effects.

d) Attitude of French Authorities

As yet no approach has been made to the French Authorities on the question of a planned migration programme for Europeans from Algeria. I discussed this matter in general terms with Mr. Johnson of the United States Consulate, who stated that the traditional French attitude towards emigration from Algeria was one of hostility. In the past the presence of the European population had been the very bone and fibre of the présence française in Algeria, and anything done to reduce this by emigration was strongly discouraged. Mr. Johnson considered, however, that the point had now been reached where this attitude was bound to change substantially in the immediate future. Once a peace settlement was achieved, the extent to which the présence française could continue to exist in Algeria would depend only on cultural and commercial ties with France, certainly not on the continued existence of a large French European population.

Mr. Johnson instanced as recognition of this attitude the present "crash programme" of Moslem education as well as continued investment under the Constantine Plan, even though all private long-term investment from the Metropole had more or less come to a standstill.

23. Summary and Conclusions

The immediate outcome of events in Algeria is still very uncertain especially as regards timing. The concept of a French Algeria is dead except in the fevered minds of the right wing ultras and an independent Moslem-controlled state of Algeria is now clearly the shape of things to come. But any attempt to predict in precise detail the numbers and occupations of those Europeans who will be displaced as a result of the eventual transfer of power is bound to depend on a chain of hypotheses. Nevertheless, as mentioned in paragraph 22 (a) the numbers will not be small, indeed the eventual exodus of about half the European population is to be expected; when this commences will depend on when independence is to be achieved.

The course of action which seems possible in the light of the local scene and which is recommended is:

- a) A scheme for the recruitment of French Algerians should be included within the overall immigration programme.
- b) The benefits of G.A.P.S. should be extended as soon as possible to French residents of Algeria in order (as explained earlier) to make migration to Australia a financial possibility in any but a few isolated cases.
- c) For similar reasons it would be important to arrange for migrants to be interviewed in Algiers (and possibly later, if the scheme were to develop on a large scale, in other centres of population such as Oran).

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

d) This would mean regular visits by a selection team to Algiers, and it would be necessary for such plans to have the French Government's concurrence. The situation in Algeria is extremely tense and the operation of an organised migration scheme in Algeria, at least for the present, implicitly disregards the S.A.O. "ban" against Europeans departing from Algeria. Although this ban has been largely ignored (see paragraph 5) the possibility still exists that the S.A.O. could take violent measures against an Australian Migration Mission in Algeria known to be assisting the permanent departure of French nationals. Thus, the French authorities should be informed of our intentions in case we should need to call upon their assistance or even protection, apart from the fact that there would be some obligation under our understanding with the French Government on migration (see memorandum No. 851 of 2nd October 1959) to consult them over what might well be regarded as the opening of a regional migration office.

It is therefore recommended that an early approach be made to explore the attitude of the French authorities.

e) On the basis of (b) and (c) operations could be commenced by "re-activating" the 1500 or more applications and enquiries held in Algiers and Paris. Some of these applicants may have lost interest and others are known to have applied to go to Canada. Nevertheless, this source could be expected to provide final G.A.P.S. approvals for some 500 persons. What proportion of these would reach Australia before the end of this financial year would of course depend largely upon when operations commenced.

f) Even if the French Government were fully to endorse the operations of a part or full-time migration team in Algiers itself, it would be important for the reasons set out in paragraph (d) to avoid any overt migration publicity and we should confine ourselves to the distribution of the normal "Fact" series, information material, etc.

g) The commencement of operations along the lines indicated in (b) and (c) above - without necessarily restricting eligibility to those who had previously applied but nevertheless keeping recruitment in the first instance on a relatively small scale - would provide the opportunity for gradually building up and developing processing facilities (medical and liaison arrangements, etc.) which at the moment are geared only to handling a minute flow of individual cases. The experience gained in the initial limited operation as well as the establishment of adequate processing facilities would be invaluable in coping with the later flood of applications which would accompany the first decisive steps towards the creation of a Moslem government.

h) It is perhaps not premature to mention that an Algerian migration project, even of the initial limited scope envisaged in (c) above, would require the employment of additional local staff in Algiers and also perhaps the appointment of a full-time Migration Officer in Paris if it were found that the Algerian project substantially increased the total work load in Paris.

i) It is recommended that an early approach be made to A.S.I.O. to finalise security checking arrangements for residents of Algeria, a matter which I understand the Senior Liaison Officer in London already has under consideration.

CONFIDENTIAL

(J. Lord)

29th December 196



CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX "A"

Notes on the Training of Apprentices in France

Apprenticeship in France is commenced at 14 years of age, though in certain industries entry is delayed until 15 or 16 and is preceded by a year's "polyvalent" (training in several closely related skills); pre-apprenticeship training selection is based on the primary school leaving certificate (Certificat d'Etudes Primaires), and on medical and psycho-technic examinations. The length of the course varies but is generally of three years and sometimes longer.

Apprenticeship training normally takes the form of full-time attendance at a "Centre d'Apprentissage" run by the State, or sometimes by individual firms, industrial organisations or religious bodies. A small proportion of apprentices however also qualify for skilled tradesman's status by "on the job" training with theoretical and general education provided by the local technical college. The latter system is generally restricted to the "Artisanat". An artisan enterprise is one which may employ besides members of the family and apprentices, no more than five tradesmen. Its definition, however, does not concern its production methods - only its size.

The courses for apprentices vary in content but in private schools and in industry a week of 40 hours is worked, of which 4 - 8 hours are devoted to theory and the remainder to practical training. In the State controlled "Centres d'Apprentissage", out of 40 hours each week, about 25 are devoted to technical subjects (technology, draughtmanship and workshop practice), five hours to mathematics and science and five hours to general education (French, history, ethics, etc.).

Apprentices who successfully complete their course gain the "Certificate of Professional Aptitude" (C.A.P.) or if trained in an artisan enterprise, the "Completion of Apprenticeship Certificate" (C.F.A.) Of the final-year apprentices who sit their C.A.P. examinations usually only about 60% are successful. Those who fail either try again, or more often enter industry in an unskilled or semi-skilled capacity.

Normally a newly-qualified C.A.P. entering industry will be paid the full skilled rate. However, there are examples of employers who regard the boy fresh from the "Centre d'Apprentissage" as not fully skilled and insist on a period of probation, usually about 6 months, before the full skilled rate becomes payable.

Apart from the all-important question of standards the French system of apprenticeship training would appear to differ from the Australian one in that the former is based mainly on "in school" training with apprenticeship responsibility resting primarily with the State, whereas the latter is based on "on the job training" the responsibility resting primarily with industry.

Technical training above the level of skilled tradesmen is provided by the State-run Lycées Techniques which provide the following qualifications:

- a) for the Technician (Lower Level) either The Assistant Technicians Diploma (B.A.T.) with a normal age qualification at 17 years, or the Technician's Diploma (B.T.) at 18 years.
- b) for Technician (Higher Level) the Senior Technician's Diploma (B.T.S.) with completion normally at 20 years.

Training for industry at tertiary level is undertaken by the Ecoles d'ingénieurs. These schools produce some 1,100 engineers each year who can expect immediate engagement at a high level in industry. On a similar plane are the industrial administrators who have completed "Hautes Etudes Commerciales".

CONFIDENTIAL



# CONFIDENTIAL

## APPENDIX "B"

### The European Work Force in Algeria

The most recent census of Algeria took place at the end of 1960, however tables showing the composition of the work force have still not been published. Thus the latest figures available are those based on the 1954 census from which are drawn the statistics in the following table showing the occupational structure of the European work force of Algeria:

#### 1. AGRICULTURE

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Station owners, farmers and share-farmers | 24,061        |
| Employees                                 | 8,455         |
| Total                                     | <u>32,516</u> |

#### 2. NON - AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

##### A. Employers and Independent Workers

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Managers of joint stock companies              | 286           |
| Commercial executives in joint stock companies | 1,306         |
| Commerce general                               | 28,905        |
| Industry                                       | 5,466         |
| Artisans                                       | 19,689        |
| Liberal Professions                            | 11,023        |
| Members of Religious Orders                    | 2,008         |
| Total  | <u>68,683</u> |

##### B. Salary and Wage Earners

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Executive and Specialist staff            | 16,715         |
| Technicians, subordinate managerial staff | 39,574         |
| Office and Commercial employees           | 56,164         |
| Wage earners, apprentices and labourers   | 92,732         |
| Service, domestics, etc.                  | 17,272         |
| Army, Police                              | 16,723         |
| Total                                     | <u>239,180</u> |

Grand Total European Work Force 354,510

CONFIDENTIAL





1531/73

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
PARIS.

File No: 631/3

Memo No: 4


3rd January 1962

~~The Secretary~~  
Department of Immigration  
CANBERRA A.C.T.

Survey of Migration from Algeria

Forwarded herewith is "Population Active", Volume III of the census of Algeria of 31st October 1954, published by the Service de Statistique Générale in Algiers.

2. This is the publication referred to in paragraph 21 of my report on migration from Algeria which was forwarded under our memorandum No 12 of 3rd January 1962 to the Department of External Affairs.

  
(J. Lord)  
Second Secretary

The Secretary  
Department of External Affairs  
CANBERRA A.C.T.

MR. ~~PARSONS~~ 1/54

A/A



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PARIS

20 JAN 1973

16/1  
P. H. H. H.

AIR MAIL

THE SECRETARY  
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
CANBERRA A.C.T.





1531/73

22nd December, 1961.

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

French Population and Emigration Prospects

We attach for your information copies of Paris memoranda 646 of 1st December, 1961, and 659 of 8th December, 1961, (which deal with aspects of French population and emigration prospects,) together with the attachments to the memoranda.

(G. Hartley)  
for the Secretary.

P/A



1531/73

Registry

please resubmit with fill  
migration France.

Whitely

15/12

~~marked~~

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



Mr Hartley

Here are copies of Paris  
memoranda Nos 646 + 659, which  
I mentioned to you, about French  
immigration prospects. I have asked  
Registry to mark future memoranda  
on this subject to you for  
action. Could we have copies as  
they come in P.S.,

Qf  
14/12

You will be aware no  
doubt of the correspondence  
between Mr Haydon, Dr Walker,  
+ Mr Henry on this subject

Qf



Original on 25/1/3/10  
K'd 12/12  
AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PARIS

File No 203/1

Memorandum No 659

8th December 1961

The Secretary  
Department of External Affairs  
Canberra A.C.T.

French Emigration Prospects

... With reference to our memoranda Nos 646 and 648 of 1st December, the attached will be of interest to the Secretary, Department of Immigration, and we should be grateful if you would transmit copies to him as soon as possible :

- a) Extract from "La Voix de la France" December 1961, containing a summary of discussion of emigration by the Conseil Supérieur des Français de l'Etranger, and
- b) A special supplement from "Le Monde Diplomatique", December 1961, containing useful statistical and other information on the European population of Algeria, and prospects of migration from Algeria.

2. In our next safehand bag we shall be commenting for the Department on the general question of the future of the European population of Algeria, which has been the subject of much illuminating discussion here recently.

COPY SENT TO IMMIGRATION  
with attachments  
FOR INFORMATION  
22/1/62

L. J. Lawrey,  
Counsellor.



Memorandum: 646  
File No: 203/1

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PARIS

original on  
25/1/73/10  
rec'd 12/12  
1st December 1961

The Secretary  
Department of External Affairs  
Canberra -A.C.T.

### French Population and Emigration Prospects

The Department of Immigration having expressed interest in the prospects of French population growth, with particular reference to the likely extent of the future impetus to emigrate from France, we have made a rapid examination of the demographic situation and some associated factors.

2. The principal basis for this study is an article (attached) entitled "Prospects for the French Population up to 1980" by the Head of the demographic section of the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques. We are told by the Institut (which is an official body) that this is the latest official calculation that has been made and that it is unlikely that any further studies of the same kind will be made until the results of the 1962 census are available. We attach also an article by Professor Alfred Sauvy, Director of the National Institute of Demographical Studies, which considers this statistical information in relation to prospects of economic development in France.

3. The I.N.S.E.E. study provides estimates based on various alternative hypotheses. We have taken as the most realistic hypothesis for our purpose that of constant fertility combined with declining mortality, with no allowance for migrations which we shall mention separately. It is particularly difficult in the general French sociological framework, to predict the likely level of fertility even in the near future. In any event this factor is not of primary importance for our purpose.

4. The following tables digest information, on the above-mentioned hypotheses, from the I.N.S.E.E. study. All figures are for the beginning of the year cited.

TABLE I  
Total Population Estimate (in thousands)

|            | 1961   | 1966   | 1971   | 1976   | 1981   |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Male       | 22.149 | 22.776 | 23.496 | 24.408 | 25.452 |
| Female     | 23.440 | 23.959 | 24.555 | 25.323 | 26.210 |
| Total..... | 45.589 | 46.735 | 48.051 | 49.731 | 51.662 |

TABLE II(a)  
Age Composition of Population (in thousands)

|              | 1961   | 1966   | 1971   | 1976   | 1981   |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Less than 20 | 14.841 | 15.809 | 15.688 | 16.111 | 16.809 |
| 20 - 65      | 25.479 | 25.264 | 26.232 | 27.088 | 28.260 |
| More than 65 | 5.269  | 5.662  | 6.151  | 6.532  | 6.593  |
| Total.....   | 45.589 | 46.735 | 48.051 | 49.731 | 51.662 |

COPY SENT TO IMMIGRATION  
with attachments  
FOR INFORMATION: 22/12/61



TABLE II(b)  
Age Composition of Population (percentages)

|              | 1960  | 1966  | 1971  | 1976  | 1981  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Less than 20 | 32.1  | 33.8  | 32.6  | 32.4  | 32.5  |
| 20 - 65      | 56.3  | 54.1  | 54.6  | 54.5  | 54.7  |
| More than 65 | 11.6  | 12.1  | 12.8  | 13.1  | 12.8  |
| Total.....   | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

TABLE III  
Work Force (in thousands)

|  | 1961   | 1966   | 1971   | 1976   | 1981   |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Male   | 13.335 | 13.803 | 14.338 | 14.930 | 15.456 |
| Female                                       | 6.637  | 6.909  | 7.184  | 7.385  | 7.559  |
| Total.....                                   | 19.992 | 20.712 | 21.522 | 22.315 | 23.006 |
| Less allowance for increase in school pupils | 297    | 714    | 1.076  | 1.124  |        |
| Net total....                                | 19.695 | 19.998 | 20.446 | 21.191 |        |

5. Striking features of the situation revealed by the I.N.S.E.E. studies are the likely slow increase of the total population, the even slower increase - both absolutely and relatively to the total - of the working population, and a reversal of the trend toward a younger population which had been noted in the past 20 years. The following comments may be made on these aspects:

(a) the total population will be increasing at a rate of between .6% and .7% in the coming years. Accrued birth-rate, on the hypothesis of constant fertility, which the I.N.S.E.E. thinks may be over-liberal, will decline from its present level of about 18 per thousand to about 16 per thousand in the mid-1960's, when there will have been a decrease in the actual number of births, to return in the 1970's to 18 per thousand. All these figures will be recognised as rather low compared with most other Western countries.\* Speaking of the likely population level in 1981, Professor Sauvy says :

"With the highest (and most probable) estimate of 51,662,000 inhabitants, France would have a density of 94 to the square kilometre, much below the present density of all Western European countries (except Spain and Ireland) and lower by 26% than the present density even of Switzerland, which is much less well endowed than France with natural resources. There could therefore be no question of over-population in the sense of a disproportion between the natural resources and the territory and the number of inhabitants".

(b) as for the work force, the "active" population, as defined in the I.N.S.E.E. study (page 147), will increase at a slower rate than the rest of the population, and will come to form a slightly lower percentage of the whole, as well as exhibiting a less favourable large composition itself. According

\* See Commonwealth Year Book, 1960, pages 295 and 340.



to Professor Sauvy's figures, whereas an increase in the work force of 751,000 by 1971 may be predicted, an increase of 1,201,000 would be needed to maintain the present percentage distribution. These figures, again, are inferior to those of most Western countries. The estimated increase of 3.2% up to 1971 (this figure takes no account of declining mortality) exceeds only those of Sweden and Belgium out of 12 European and North American countries quoted by Professor Sauvy.

(c) in the past 15 years the French demographic situation had appeared favourable, with a trend toward a more youthful population and an increase in fertility compared with the 19th and early 20th centuries. Part of this situation was however a decline in mortality, which now appears as the dominant factor, and a factor which will increasingly affect the higher as against the lower age groups. Professor Sauvy considers that if fertility reverted to its pre-War level the aging of the population might become alarming. In any event however the productive effort of each member of the active population will have to meet a larger burden of need. On strictly demographic grounds, there would seem from the foregoing to be rather little prospect of any pressure toward emigration in the near future. Before reaching a firmer conclusion on this however we should consider the factor of migrations, which for clarity we have so far left aside, and also say something of the economic environment in which the population development of the next two decades will take place.

6. The I.N.S.E.E. study, made in 1959, includes estimates of migration in its figures. In the period 1954-59 there was a net immigration of 816,000, from the following three main sources: (a) immigration of Algerian Moslem workers; (b) permanent admission of European workers; (c) repatriation of Europeans from Tunisia and Morocco. Taking into account some of the predictions of the Commissariat du Plan, and making allowance for the influence of immigration on the birth rate, the I.N.S.E.E. has estimated the likely population as follows:

|                    | <u>1961</u>   | <u>1966</u>   | <u>1971</u>   | <u>1976</u>   |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Without migrations | 45,589        | 46,735        | 48,051        | 49,731        |
| With migrations    | <u>45,698</u> | <u>47,391</u> | <u>49,252</u> | <u>51,527</u> |
| Difference.....    | 109           | 656           | 1,201         | 1,796         |

The "active" portion of the net immigration into France is estimated at about 55,000 per year over the next 15 years, or enough to compensate in large part for the loss of active population through raising of the school leaving age (see Table II(a) above).

7. The migration factor is obviously of considerable importance, and any attempted predictions in this regard must be highly conjectural. There is for example the possibility that in the event of an unfavourable outcome of the Algerian situation, immigration of Algerian Moslems may be entirely suspended and large numbers of the 400,000 now in France repatriated to Algeria. In such an event large numbers of the



1,000,000 Europeans in Algeria might well seek repatriation to France. But if so they would not of course take the place, to more than a quite small extent, of the Algerian Moslems, who are mostly unskilled or semi-skilled labour. There is likely in any event to be a continuing need for European immigrants, whose movement will be facilitated by the development of the E.E.C.

8. Population and emigration prospects must of course be considered in the context of prospective economic development. We have already referred to one favourable factor: the low density of population in relation to natural resources. In common with the rest of Western Europe moreover France is enjoying a period of prosperity and expansion, though there is a possibility that this may be halted or temporarily reversed in a few years. But it is questionable whether, despite the boyant influence currently operating, and despite the small natural increase of population to be expected, the rate of social and economic expansion will be sufficient to cope comfortably with the population growth. This is a pessimistic suggestion, but certain unfavourable factors are evident. The recent investigation by the Rueff Armand Commission has emphasized again the iron frame of uneconomic and restrictive habits and practices that still constrict French economic expansion. In contemporary French parlance these practices are often referred to as "malthusian" and as Professor Sauvy points out many sectors of French opinion are ignorantly self-interested and "malthusian" to a degree. Whereas in fact growth of the productive population has usually been a condition of economic progress, French opinion tends to feel that there are just so many jobs to go round, and that an increase in population is an economic threat. Most of the specific conclusions of the Rueff Armand Commission had encountered strong opposition. As Professor Sauvy says:

"This very apprehension as to possible shortage of jobs leads to restrictive measures which have precisely the effect of limiting expansion and consequently seem to validate the malthusian doctrine. This static approach fails to understand the process of continuing development which naturally enough is never entirely harmonious but demands a certain breadth of vision."

The growth of this broader vision will certainly take time in France. Moreover, institutions themselves are "malthusian", i.e. conceived and developed on the hypothesis of stability rather than growth. This applies particularly to educational institutions, and education in France will be for some time in a state of near crisis, for the shortage of schools and of teachers of the high standard which the French are determined to maintain will not be quickly overcome.

#### CONCLUSION

9. Substantial emigration of the active population in the coming years would be socially and economically undesirable, from a French point of view, for the prospective natural increase of population is no more than sufficient to be absorbed



into the national productive effort and ensure a level of economic activity sufficient to support the total population at an adequate standard. A possible impetus toward increased emigration is however to be found, not in demographic prospects, but in the possibility that economic and social factors may lead increasing numbers of the population to see a more profitable future for themselves overseas than in France. The extent of such an impetus is difficult to predict, but it is unlikely to become a massive influence. Its extent will be a function of the failure of the French community to adjust itself to a situation of expansion, and we would hesitate to take a too negative view on this at the present stage.

10. A more immediate prospect of large-scale migration availability may be seen in the possibility that large numbers of the European population of Algeria (mostly of French nationality though of diverse national origins) may be displaced from that country in the near future. Their integration into the French metropolitan community would be a very great problem, and their tendency to migrate elsewhere would certainly be greater than that of the metropolitan French.

L.J. Lawrey  
Counsellor



RESTRICTED

1531/73

13th December 1961.

Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA.

Emigration from France

We enclose for your information a copy  
of memorandum 648 of 1st December, 1961, from the  
Australian Embassy in Paris.

<sup>wog</sup>  
(W.G.A. Landale)  
for the Secretary

*Mr Hartley: for info  
I sent the attachment  
to Immigration send*

*wog 13/12* RESTRICTED





DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

12 DEC 1961

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY

PARIS

1531/73  
CANBERRA

Memorandum: 648  
File No: 63/1.

1st December 1961

The Secretary  
Department of External Affairs  
Canberra -A.C.T.

Emigration from France :  
Conseil Supérieur des Français de l'Etranger

The Department of Immigration has expressed interest in the attention given by the Conseil Supérieur des Français de l'Etranger to the question of French emigration.

2. It may be of interest to say a word first of all concerning the origin and functions of this Council. It was set up by Decree of 7th July 1948 (copy attached) under the chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to "give advice on such questions and plans affecting French nationals domiciled abroad and French expansion as may be submitted by the Minister for its consideration." Its Secretariat is provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It plays a role (not mentioned in this Decree) in electing the six Senators representing French citizens domiciled abroad.

3. It is true that the Council appears recently to have taken a particular interest in emigration, largely no doubt since a much greater proportion of French residents overseas are now in independent countries than in earlier years when great numbers of them were in French territories that are now independent. In a message to the Union des Français de l'Etranger recently, Senator Henri Longchambon, one of the representatives of French citizens abroad in the Senate said:

"I am not unaware that much remains to be done and that new problems are arising, both because French emigration is changing its form and because numerous countries have become independent."

4. At the Council's last meeting (25th-27th September 1961) it had on its Agenda an item entitled "Emigration". We do not yet know what discussion took place under this item. We understand from "La Voix de la France", the journal of the Union des Français de l'Etranger, that it will not be publishing the proceedings before January next, and it did not have on hand any text as yet. Press reports following the meeting did not throw any light on this part of the proceedings (see attached extract from "Le Monde"), and we hesitated to enquire of the Council's Secretariat which, as mentioned above, is part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We shall however inform you further as soon as possible.

*L. J. Lawrey*  
L.J. Lawrey  
Counsellor

*no landing*



Mr. Paraphrase

Your attention is invited to the  
top ~~and~~ Telegram. I discussed Lord's  
visit to algers with Mr. Pritchett  
and he concurred. As Walter was  
on his own initiative authorized  
Lord to make a visit to GRAN. Mr.  
Rosen and I can see no objections

per hand/see

Thank you for

is objection

Adm. photo view  
COT/12

was 6/12

P/A.



CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

../JS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

Dated: 1st December, 1961.  
1845

Recd: 2nd December, 1961.  
0700

FROM:

Australian Embassy,  
P A R I S.

1021. CONFIDENTIAL.

Your 840.

Lord is going to Algiers on 6th December. Duration will be decided in light of situation there but subject to any other possibilities that may emerge during visit would not expect contacts other than with British and American Consulates at Algiers, British Bunks and possibly Oran Consulate to be practicable and thus expect visit to last no longer than one week.

E.A. (1531/73)  
IMMIGRATION.  
P.M.'s.

2nd December, 1961.

SEC A/Ss E.AF&ME E AF ME INF C&P ADMIN PERS INV

→ Mr Fergus  
Mr Liddle

I don't think so?

Mr Rowland

I assume that we have no  
objection to ORAN.

WWS 4/12

Note

I discussed this further  
with Mr Rowland. We agreed  
that Dr Walker was in the best  
position to judge whether a visit  
to ORAN would be practicable.

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838/1531/73 PART 1



## DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

## CABLEGRAM FOR DESPATCH.

CODED BY .....

TIME SENT .....

GROUPS .....

COST .....

TYPED BY .....

**DISTRIBUTION**

A  
D  
D  
R  
E  
S  
S

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY

PARIS

RESTRICTED

7281/56.

Serial No. .... Classification **RESTRICTED** .....

Immigration - Algeria: Your memo. 569.

Immigration agrees that employment of bi-lingual secretary by British Consulate-General, Algiers should be terminated but considers this should be done after Lord's visit.

2. Grateful if you would inform Chief Migration Officer, London, direct of dates of Lord's visit so that he may make the necessary arrangements with the Foreign Office for the termination of secretary's appointment.

COPIES .....

SECRETARY .....

A.S. (DIV. 1) .....

A.S. (DIV. 2) .....

A.S. (DIV. 3) .....

A.S. (DIV. 4) .....

L. & T. (DIV. 5) .....

U.N. .... TA .... ER .... CR .....

PAC & AM .... EA .... AM & SP .....

S & SEA .... SA .... SEA .....

E. AF & ME .... E .... AF & ME .....

INF .... DL .... MT .....

C & P .....

ANT .....

ADMIN .... PERS .... PROP .....

FIN .... TRAV .....

EX. COMMS .....

Mr Hastings

I showed this to Mr Handman  
and Mr Matthews before despatch

was 28/11

RESTRICTED

AUTHORIZED BY .....

E.A. FILE NO. .... 1531/73 .... DATE 22/11/61

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,

CANBERRA, A.C.T.

22nd November, 1961.

Dear Mr. Stary,

I desire to confirm the telephone conversation which I had with you on the 17th November, 1961, arising out of the letter which Mr. Harry sent to Mr. Heydon dated the 14th November, 1961, concerning the survey in Algeria.

This letter is to confirm the advice that I gave you during the telephone conversation that this office would wish the survey to be undertaken along the lines indicated in Mr. Heydon's letter to Mr. Harry dated the 13th November, 1961.

I have received a copy of the cable which was sent as a result of our telephone conversation and I take this opportunity to thank you for the action which you took on this subject.

Yours sincerely,

*R. F. Harris*

(R.F. HARRIS)  
Assistant Secretary  
Operations Division

J.M. Stary, Esq.,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

→ Mr. Laffdale <sup>not 26/11</sup>

*Recd 27/11*



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

KS.



20th November, 1961.

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Immigration - Algeria

I refer to your memorandum No. 1531/73 of 8th November forwarding copy of memorandum No. 569 from the Australian Embassy, Paris, regarding immigration from Algeria.

2. I would be glad if you would inform the Embassy that this Department agrees with the view that the appointment of the Secretary/Typist employed at the British Consulate-General, Algiers, to assist with our immigration work should be terminated.

3. We consider, however, that there could be advantage in her being on hand during Mr. Lord's projected visit to Algiers and we suggest that termination of the appointment might be arranged for a date as soon as convenient after this.

4. We have written to the Chief Migration Officer, London, to inform him of this decision and would appreciate it if the Embassy in Paris would inform the Chief Migration Officer direct when Mr. Lord's visit is to take place so that the necessary arrangements may be made with the Foreign Office for the termination of the appointment.

5. It is assumed, of course that Mr. Lord's visit will take place shortly. The nature of the survey which he is to undertake has been dealt with separately.

*P.R. Heydon*  
(P.R. Heydon)  
SECRETARY

*Note: I discussed this  
with Mr. Henderson  
and Mr. M. Atters*

*was 28/11*

*Mr. Heydon*



20th November, 1961.

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Immigration - Algeria

I refer to your memorandum No. 1531/73 of 8th November forwarding copy of memorandum No. 569 from the Australian Embassy, Paris, regarding immigration from Algeria.

2. I would be glad if you would inform the Embassy that this Department agrees with the view that the appointment of the Secretary/Typist employed at the British Consulate-General, Algiers, to assist with our immigration work should be terminated.

3. We consider, however, that there could be advantage in her being on hand during Mr. Lord's projected visit to Algiers and we suggest that termination of the appointment might be arranged for a date as soon as convenient after this.

4. We have written to the Chief Migration Officer, London, to inform him of this decision and would appreciate it if the Embassy in Paris would inform the Chief Migration Officer direct when Mr. Lord's visit is to take place so that the necessary arrangements may be made with the Foreign Office for the termination of the appointment.

5. It is assumed, of course that Mr. Lord's visit will take place shortly. The nature of the survey which he is to undertake has been dealt with separately.

(P.R. Heydon)  
SECRETARY



1/5 23/11

SECRET  
(S) 15/11/68

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information on the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The information is classified as [redacted] and is to be controlled by [redacted].

2. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area.

3. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area.

4. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area.

5. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area.

6. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area.

7. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area.

8. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area.

9. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area.

10. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] area.

SECRET  
(S) 15/11/68

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information on the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The information is classified as [redacted] and is to be controlled by [redacted].

15/11/68



CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OUTWARD CABLEGRAM

JRR

O.17487

Sent: 17th November, 1961.

1910

TO:

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

840 CONFIDENTIAL

For Walker.

Your memoranda 520 and 569: Survey in Algeria. Department of Immigration would still welcome your arranging for Lord to undertake as soon as possible the more restricted mission in Algeria which you have suggested (Paragraph 4 of your 569). They would hope that he will be able to stay there slightly longer than a week. Grateful if you would let us know dates of visit.

2. We assume Lord will also report any political information of significance. We leave it to you to decide on what contacts Lord should make (if any) outside British Consular staff.

3. Cost of visit should be debited in normal way to this Department.

E.A.(1531/73)  
IMMIGRATION  
P.M's.

20th November, 1961.



# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CONFIDENTIAL

**CONFIDENTIAL**

FILE No. 1531/73

DATE 17th November, 1961.

SUBJECT

"RESTRICTED MISSION" TO ALGERIA

FOR ACTING SECRETARY  
(through Mr. McNicol)

*My*

In reply to your letter of 14th November, 1961 (attached) Mr. Heydon has sent a message to you saying that he hopes that Lord's proposed 'restricted mission' to Algeria will take place all the same. I therefore attach a draft telegram to Paris for your consideration.

2. The first part of paragraph 2 has been inserted at the request of Mr. Rowland.

3. At an earlier stage you enquired about I.C.E.M.'s interest in migration from Algeria. U.N. Branch state that I.C.E.M. has postponed a decision on extending its activities to Africa.

*W. G. A. Landale*  
(W.G.A. Landale)  
Consular & Protocol Branch

*P/A*

National Archives of Australia

**CONFIDENTIAL**

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



Registering

~~1531/73~~ 1531/73.  
~~1531/73~~

Mr Hong wrote a personal letter  
to Mr Heydon on the attached but  
we do not know what file was  
used. grateful if you could file  
these on migration from France (C+P)  
and also put 'pench' of Mr Hong's  
letter on the same file

wros 22/11



~~Mr. Rowland~~

Has action been taken on  
this?

was 21/11

→ McWhorter : 75 ; I've seen file copy - but don't know who  
file!

dm



16th November, 1941.

My dear Ambassador,

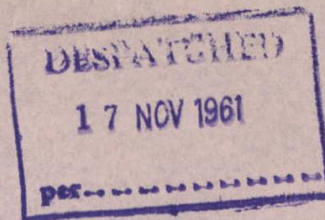
Mr. Noyan has passed to me a copy of his personal letter to you of 10th November about migration from France. I can understand that he would wish to write personally to you, but I have told him that I feel it would be preferable for the matter to be dealt with by an ordinary correspondence to us in accord with established procedure whereby we handle communications with the diplomatic missions. Would you, therefore, reply by memorandum to this Department and we shall handle the matter in the normal way.

Yours sincerely,

(R. L. HART)

The Excellency, Mr. G. G. McKinnon, C.B.E.,  
Australian Ambassador,  
R.M.B.





CONFIDENTIAL

25/1/3/10.

16th November, 1961.

Thank you for your letter of 10th November with which you sent us a copy of your letter of that date to Dr. Walker in Paris about emigration from France to Australia. The development in French policy which you describe is certainly an interesting one and I have drawn your letter to the attention of the branches concerned in this Department. I appreciate your desire to avoid causing Walker any offence but I feel it would be preferable for the matter to be dealt with by an ordinary memorandum to us in accord with established procedure whereby we handle communications with the diplomatic missions. This would also make it easier for our people to follow the matter.

I am writing accordingly to Walker.

RLH  
(R. L. HARRY)

P.R. Heydon, Esq., C.B.E.,  
Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

CONFIDENTIAL



→ Mr Landale

For you file  
I think -

Mr. Rowland

Jan 20/11

Do you or does Mr.  
Landale  
Rowland hold this?

R? 20/11





COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

*Personal,  
Confidential*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

10. 11. 61

Dear Raeph:

It seemed best  
to write to Wacker  
personally in this -  
an official letter  
would be all proof  
for not repeating the  
Overseas Jewish Council's  
resolution.

*My Feltz*

*15*

*206*

I appreciate his  
solicitude for the  
Ambassador's feelings.

Wacker may I

can reply through  
you

McRowland: Please draft personal letter  
in reply suggesting that this be lowered to  
National Archives of Australia 10/11

Page 1000  
Pete

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



10th November, 1961.

Dear Dr. Walker,

A matter has arisen which I think best for me to write to you about personally. I shall be sending a copy of this letter to Ralph Barry as Acting Secretary of the Department of External Affairs. It concerns the old question of a possibility of migration from France to Australia.

Some weeks ago, before raising some External Affairs matters officially, the French Ambassador mentioned to me personally (and he stressed that the information was communicated strictly on that basis) that the Conseil Supérieur des Français à l'Étranger (meeting in Paris recently) recommended to the Government that some permanent government machinery be established for migration of Frenchmen from France, the Colonies and other foreign countries where they now live. In effect they were proposing the establishment of a French Emigration Office.

The Ambassador explained that Council consisted of elected representatives from all the French communities abroad, e.g. this year a prominent Sydney Frenchman was elected to represent the French in Australia. It meets once a year mainly to draw the attention of the French government to the problems and interests of Frenchmen living outside France. It sometimes makes recommendations about trade policy, political and cultural matters in the broad sense and although its decisions were only requests they were listened to fairly carefully by the authorities in Paris.

M. Monod himself who had handled migration matters in his last tour of duty in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had never heard previously of such a suggestion as this. Indeed when he was leaving Paris to come to Australia in 1960, bearing in mind conversations he had had with Mr. Downer in 1959, he raised with the Foreign Minister Couve de Murville the question of the possibility of immigration from France to Australia and was literally swept aside with the declaration that Frenchmen were free to leave France if they wished to but there could be no question of migration agreements or encouragement of emigration from France.

I asked M. Monod whether he thought the situation in Algeria contributed to this particular resolution of the Conseil Supérieur. He thought not especially, there were a number of factors contributing and many Frenchmen living in former colonies or in other foreign countries felt they needed to move and in the present situation they were entitled to regular organised assistance from the French Government. His correspondence from Frenchmen wishing to emigrate to Australia was increasing steadily; he could do nothing but advise them to communicate with our Embassy in Paris.

....2/



2.

M. Monod said that even if the suggestion were acted on by the Government it would take time to become effective as it would be a very considerable step for the Government to take.

On 7th November, Mr. Monod informed me in a personal conversation that a recent report by demographers in France had suggested that by 1968 there will be a positive need for emigration from France.

All this leads me to ask whether you could keep an eye on any action that is taken about emigration from France following the recommendation of the Council mentioned above, though of course without compromising Monod nor raising it too directly.

I would be grateful also if this report by demographers can be identified and if available copy obtained for the Department of Immigration. I will, if a good opportunity arises, ask Monod for a copy although when speaking to me I got the impression that he was quoting a press report or some other secondary source. You will long before this have received a telegram about Lord's going to Algeria.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(P.R. HEYDON)  
Secretary

Dr. E.R. Walker, CBE.,  
Australian Ambassador,  
Republic of France,  
13 rue Las Cases,  
PARIS. 7e. FRANCE.



GH 23/4

BY THE DE. FRANCE  
13 rue des Capucins  
Paris 1er  
France  
Monsieur le Ministre  
DE. E. B. MATHIEU, CBE.

SECRET  
(E. B. MATHIEU)

Yours sincerely,

With best wishes,

Dear Sir,  
I am very glad to hear that you have received a telegram from  
London and have been able to get some other reliable source.  
When speaking to me I got the impression that you were  
a good opportunity to see, ask Monod for a copy of the report  
prepared for the Department of Immigration. I will try  
to get the report as soon as possible and if possible send it  
I would be grateful if you could let me know the result.

Monod has written to me directly.  
He has written to me that he has no objection to my using  
the name of the Department of Immigration in the report  
and has asked me to ask Monod for a copy of the report.  
All this leads me to ask Monod for a copy of the report.

I need for the Department of Immigration.  
In France we have suggested that we should have a board of  
a person to investigate the report and to see if the report  
on 1st November, Mr. Monod informed me that

for the Government to take.  
He has suggested that we should have a board of  
a person to investigate the report and to see if the report  
on 1st November, Mr. Monod informed me that



CONFIDENTIAL

1531/73

14th November, 1961.

P.R. Heydon, Esq., C.B.E.,  
Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Dear Peter,

Thank you for your letter of 13th November, 1961 (60/65985) concerning a migration survey in Algeria. I wonder if you have seen Walker's memorandum No. 569 of 30th October, 1961, a copy of which was minuted to your Department on 8th November, 1961. In case you haven't I attach another copy for ready reference.

I should be grateful if you would let me know as soon as possible whether you consider that a 'restricted mission' to Algeria would still be worthwhile. I am inclined to think that it would be.

Yours sincerely,

Note  
Mr Smith of Immigration  
rang Mr Harry today  
to say that Mr Heydon  
to say that Mr Heydon  
# would still like  
hard to go to Algeria  
was 17/11

R.L.H.  
(R.L. Harry)  
Acting Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL



# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE No. 1531/73

DATE 17th November, 1961.

SUBJECT

"RESTRICTED MISSION" TO ALGERIA

FORACTING SECRETARY  
(through Mr. McNicol)

In reply to your letter of 14th November, 1961 (attached) Mr. Heydon has sent a message to you saying that he hopes that Lord's proposed 'restricted mission' to Algeria will take place all the same. I therefore attach a draft telegram to Paris for your consideration.

2. The first part of paragraphs 2 has been inserted at the request of Mr. Rowland.

3. At an earlier stage you enquired about I.C.E.M.'s interest in migration from Algeria. U.N. Branch state that I.C.E.M. has postponed a decision on extending its activities to Africa.

(W.G.A. Landale)  
Consular & Protocol Branch

CONFIDENTIAL



## DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

## CABLEGRAM FOR DESPATCH

CODED BY .....  
TIME SENT .....  
GROUPS .....  
COST .....  
TYPED BY .....  
DISTRIBUTION .....

ADDRESS

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY

PARIS

CONFIDENTIAL

Serial No. .... Classification CONFIDENTIAL

For Walker

Your memos. 520 and 569: Survey in Algeria.

Department of Immigration would still welcome your  
arranging for Lord to undertake as soon as possible  
the more restricted mission in Algeria which you have  
suggested (paragraph 4 of your 569). They would hope  
that he will be able to stay there slightly longer than  
a week. Grateful if you would let us know dates of  
visit.

SECRETARY .....  
A.S. (DIV. 1) .....  
A.S. (DIV. 2) .....  
A.S. (DIV. 3) .....  
A.S. (DIV. 4) .....  
L. & T. (DIV. 5) .....  
U.N. .... TA. .... ER. .... CR. ....  
PAC & AM. .... EA. .... AM & SP. ....  
S & SEA. .... SA. .... SEA. ....  
E. AF & ME. .... E. .... AF & ME. ....  
INF. .... DL. .... MT. ....  
C & P .....  
ANT .....  
ADMIN. .... PERS. .... PROP. ....  
FIN. .... TRAV. ....  
EX. COMMS. ....

2. We assume Lord will also report any  
political information of significance. We leave it to  
you to <sup>DECIDE</sup> direct ~~Lord~~ on what contacts <sup>LORD</sup> he should make (if  
any) outside British Consular staff.

3. Cost of visit should be debited in normal  
way to this Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

AUTHORIZED BY .....

E.A. FILE NO. .... 1531/73 ..... DATE 17/11/61 .....



# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE No. 1531/73

DATE 14th November 1961.

SUBJECT

"RESTRICTED MISSION" TO ALGERIA

FOR MR. HARRY  
(Through Mr. McNicol)

Attached are a letter from Mr. Heydon and a  
draft reply for your consideration.

*W.G.A. Landaie*  
(W.G.A. Landaie)  
Consular and Protocol Branch

CONFIDENTIAL



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

CONFIDENTIAL

13th November, 1961.

Dear Ralph,

Migration Survey in Algeria - Your Reference  
1531/73

Thank you for your letter of 23rd October, 1961, addressed to Sir Tasman Heyes in which you have set out Dr. Walker's comments concerning the proposed survey in Algeria.

We accept Dr. Walker's views and would welcome his arranging for Mr. Lord to undertake the more restricted mission which he has suggested. We would hope that this could be undertaken as soon as possible. We would also hope that Mr. Lord may be able to spend rather longer than one week in the conduct of his survey to give him the opportunity to analyse all available information, to interview some applicants and to hold discussions with the British Consulate authorities.

In view of the time factor I would like to suggest that a cable be sent to Dr. Walker informing him of our acceptance of his views and of our wishes concerning the proposed survey.

Yours sincerely,

*Peter Heydon*  
(P.R. HEYDON)  
Secretary

R.L. Harry, Esq., O.B.E.,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

*Mr. Landale*  
(Mr. Rowlands to know) for draft  
of cable to Dr Walker Recd 13/11



# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE No. 1531/73

DATE 14th November 1961.

SUBJECT

"RESTRICTED MISSION" TO ALGERIA

FOR MR. HARRY  
(Through Mr. McNicol)

Attached are a letter from Mr. Heydon and a  
draft reply for your consideration.

*WGA*  
(W.G.A. Landale)  
Consular and Protocol Branch

CONFIDENTIAL



(C O P Y)

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PARIS

Ref: 63/1/3

MEMORANDUM No. 569

30th October, 1961

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Immigration - Algeria

...

I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum from the British Consulate General in Algiers concerning the continued employment of secretarial assistance for our immigration work in Algeria. They point out that only one written enquiry has been received over the past month, and there have been few personal ones. It would seem too that the large number of applications expected after the holiday period, which was one of the main reasons for their recommendation to continue her employment, has not eventuated. The Consulate General says that the employment of this assistance is not justified on the present amount of work and wonders whether we anticipate any increased interest and therefore wish it to be maintained.

2. It is very difficult to predict the immediate course of events in Algeria which might stimulate interest in migration to Australia. Our experience has been that the level of immediate interest in migration fluctuates very rapidly with major incidents and political developments. Should either occur in the immediate future we should be faced again, as we were earlier in the year, with a huge influx of enquiries which we cannot handle with our limited resources at the Embassy. The other factor is, of course, the conditions that we ourselves impose. Doubtless a relaxation of the current requirements would stimulate further applications. This is, however, a question which would need to be considered in relation to our overall policy on immigration from Algeria on which no immediate decision is likely to be reached, at least until the report requested by Sir Tasman Heyes (my memorandum 520 of 6th October) has been considered.

3. Despite the possibility of some new event which will bring a flood of new enquiries, I feel that the emergency situation, with which the position created at the Consulate General was designed to cope, has been satisfactorily resolved and that the appointment should now be terminated.

4. The current lack of interest will alter slightly the nature of the survey which might be made by Mr. Lord (my memorandum 520 of 6th October refers). He would not be able to make a satisfactory first hand survey among the few persons who are showing an interest in emigrating to Australia at the present time, but he would nevertheless be able to gather valuable impressions from the British Consulate staff. I understand that the survey recently completed by the Canadian immigration service in Paris was based almost entirely on information derived from discussions with the British Consulate General (and published sources), and that the person making the survey was specifically directed not to make contact with the French authorities. He found, in fact, that he had to be extremely careful even in making informal contacts with French persons there.

/2.



5. I should be grateful if you would ask the Department of Immigration to inform London if they wish to terminate the appointment. I should also appreciate early advice of your views on the Immigration Department's request for a survey by Mr. Lord.

E. Ronald Walker

AMBASSADOR



COPY

British Consulate General

Algiers.

13/7a/61

October 16, 1961.

Dear Consular Section,

Please refer to your letter 63/1/3 of August 17, 1961, concerning the authority for the employment of the bi-lingual secretary to deal with the Australian Immigration enquiries.

We duly received authority from the Foreign Office for Mrs. Thuaiere's employment for a further period of four months but in this connection we would mention that during the period 15 September - 15 October only one enquiry was received for Australian immigration, and, contrary to expectations, there were very few counter enquiries. It is only fair to say that the employment of Mrs. Thuaiere is obviously not justified on the present amount of work, and we should be glad to be informed whether you anticipate an increase, and whether the employment should be maintained, or terminated.

Yours ever,

Consulate-General

Consular Section,  
Australian Embassy,  
13, Rue Las Cases,  
Paris, (7e).



Ref: 63/1/3



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PARIS

MEMORANDUM No: 569.

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.



Immigration - Algeria

...  
I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum from the British Consulate General in Algiers concerning the continued employment of secretarial assistance for our immigration work in Algeria. They point out that only one written enquiry has been received over the past month, and there have been few personal ones. It would seem too that the large number of applications expected after the holiday period, which was one of the main reasons for their recommendation to continue her employment, has not eventuated. The Consulate General says that the employment of this assistance is not justified on the present amount of work and wonders whether we anticipate any increased interest and therefore wish it to be maintained.

2. It is very difficult to predict the immediate course of events in Algeria which might stimulate interest in migration to Australia. Our experience has been that the level of immediate interest in migration fluctuates very rapidly with major incidents and political developments. Should either occur in the immediate future we should be faced again, as we were earlier in the year, with a huge influx of enquiries which we cannot handle with our limited resources at the Embassy. The other factor is, of course, the conditions that we ourselves impose. Doubtless a relaxation of the current requirements would stimulate further applications. This is, however, a question which would need to be considered in relation to our overall policy on immigration from Algeria on which no immediate decision is likely to be reached, at least until the report requested by Sir Tasman Heyes (my memorandum 520 of 6th October) has been considered.

3. Despite the possibility of some new event which will bring a flood of new enquiries, I feel that the emergency situation, with which the position created at the Consulate General was designed to cope, has been satisfactorily resolved and that the appointment should now be terminated.

4. The current lack of interest will alter slightly the nature of the survey which might be made by Mr. Lord (my memorandum 520 of 6th October refers). He would not be able to make a satisfactory first hand survey among the few persons who are showing an interest in emigrating to Australia at the present time, but he would nevertheless be able to gather valuable impressions from the British Consulate staff. I understand that the survey recently completed by the Canadian immigration service in Paris was based



*Mr. Heyes*

*refer copy to Immigration for advice please*

COPY SENT TO IMMIGRATION  
8.11.61  
FOR INFORMATION - ADVISE

*R/S 25/11*



2.

almost entirely on information derived from discussions with the British Consulate General (and published sources), and that the person making the survey was specifically directed not to make contact with the French authorities. He found, in fact, that he had to be extremely careful even in making informal contacts with French persons there.

5. I should be grateful if you would ask the Department of Immigration to inform London if they wish to terminate the appointment. I should also appreciate early advice of your views on the Immigration Department's request for a survey by Mr. Lord.

*Ronald Walker*

AMBASSADOR



C O P Y

(13/7a/61)

British Consulate General,

Algiers.

October 16, 1961

Dear Consular Section,

Please refer to your letter 63/1/3 of August 17, 1961, concerning the authority for the employment of the bi-lingual secretary to deal with the Australian Immigration enquiries.

We duly received authority from the Foreign Office for Mrs. Thuairé's employment for a further period of four months but in this connection we would mention that during the period 15 September - 15 October only one enquiry was received for Australian immigration, and, contrary to expectations, there were very few counter enquiries. It is only fair to say that the employment of Mrs. Thuairé is obviously not justified on the present amount of work, and we should be glad to be informed whether you anticipate an increase, and whether the employment should be maintained, or terminated.

Yours ever,

Consulate-General

Consular Section,  
Australian Embassy,  
13, Rue Las Cases,  
Paris, (7e).



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,

25 OCT 1961 CANBERRA, A.C.T.

CANBERRA

24th October, 1961.

KS.

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Migration of French Nationals from Algeria

I refer to your memorandum 1531/73 of 17th  
October regarding the abovementioned subject.

Approval has been given for the continued  
employment of a Secretary/Typist by the British Consulate-  
General, Algiers, for a further period of four months from  
15th September, 1961.

This decision was conveyed to the Australian  
Embassy, Paris, by cablegram No. 634 of 15th September,  
1961, which was sent in reply to cable No. 722 of 14th  
September from Paris.

*T.H.E. Deyts*  
(T.H.E. Deyts)  
SECRETARY



Anderson 24/10





CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

UN Branch

1531/73

For info: Please see Mr. 23rd October, 1961.

Harry's comment on  
Mr. Rowland's minute

MR. LANDALE

Dear Sir Tasman,

unimmediately below  
was 24/10

ICEM has  
postponed  
decision on

The Australian Ambassador to France, Dr. E.R. Walker, has asked me to pass on to you the following comments on your personal letter to him of 28th September, 1961, concerning a survey of migrant potential amongst the French in Algeria:

expansion of  
activities to  
Africa.

24/10

" The present position is that French residents in Algeria who wish to immigrate to Australia as full fare paying passengers make application to the British Consulate-General at Algiers, who are to submit them to us for final processing (involving a decision as to whether the applicant should be invited to attend an interview in Paris). This Embassy is not at present authorised to process applications for assisted passages from people in Algeria. When Sir Tasman Heyes was in Paris in June, he expressed the view that it would be helpful if somebody from the Embassy, preferably Lord, were to visit Algeria to form some idea on the spot of people that might be available for migration to Australia. I said that I thought we could spare him from his present duties provided his visit to Algeria was a reasonably short one, and my recollection is that Sir Tasman Heyes thought that a period of about a week would suffice.

The present proposal, as set out in Sir Tasman Heyes' letter, seems a little more ambitious, particularly since reference is made to "the likely numbers, etc. of persons who would be available in the event that Algeria were granted independence".

Sir Tasman also refers to the need for a "comprehensive report". My comments, are, firstly, that a comprehensive report on this subject would take several weeks and, secondly, that it would not be possible to prepare it discreetly without it drawing the attention of the French authorities. The present moment is a particularly delicate one in the evolution of the French Government's policy for Algeria, and I would not favour charging a relatively junior officer at this stage with the responsibility to make enquiries in Algeria as to the numbers likely to be available for emigration to Australia in the event of major political changes in Algeria. I do not see how enquiries could be made at present without causing some embarrassment to the French authorities and possibly to the Embassy.

.... /

Sir Tasman Heyes, C.B.E.,  
Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

However, I would see some advantage in an officer from this Embassy visiting Algeria on a more restricted mission, namely, to look at the working of the present arrangement for the British Consulate-General for dealing with our applications and to make an informal survey of the kind of persons who are showing an interest in emigrating to Australia at the present time. It would seem to me that information of value to the Department of Immigration could be obtained by an on-the-spot examination of the applications already received, possibly supplemented by personal interviews with some of the applicants, and by discussion with the British Consulate-General. Subject to the Department's views, I would be happy to arrange for Mr. Lord to visit Algeria for that purpose. From his discussions with the Consulate-General he might gain some confidential opinions regarding the numbers and kinds of people who might wish to leave Algeria and possibly emigrate to Australia if Algeria became independent, but I would not be in favour of canvassing the situation with other people.

If you agree that Mr. Lord should make this visit to Algeria, he could do it some time in November or December. We would, in this case, appreciate information as to whether the cost should be charged to this Department or to the Department of Immigration.

As regards the preparation of a report on the trade training methods adopted in France and Algeria, I think this, in any case, is highly desirable. Doubt as to whether a French tradesman's qualifications will be recognised upon arrival in Australia is undoubtedly a continuing obstacle in the way of migration; and we are at present obliged to be extremely cautious in giving any advice on this complicated subject".

We agree with Dr. Walker's comments and I should be grateful if you would let me know whether you feel that a visit to Algeria by Mr. Lord on 'a more restricted mission', as suggested by Dr. Walker, would serve a useful purpose from your point of view. If you do, we shall ask Dr. Walker to arrange such a visit at an early date.

Yours sincerely,

RLH

(R.L. Harry)

First Assistant Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL





17th October, 1961.

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

MIGRATION OF FRENCH NATIONALS FROM ALGERIA

I refer to memorandum No. 73 from the Australian Embassy, Paris, which was forwarded to you on 29th August last.

With reference to paragraph 10 of this memorandum we should be glad to learn if any definite decision has been made to continue the employment at the British Consulate General, Algiers, of a secretary to handle Australian migration work.

(G. HARTLEY)  
For the Secretary

*Handwritten initials 'R/S' and '32/10' with a checkmark.*



# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FILE No. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT

John Lord to Algeria

FOR

~~Mr Lardale~~  
Col

I think this is perhaps  
a Col matter. We agree  
with Dr Walker that the scheme  
should have been floated through  
this Dept - and with his  
other views on its political  
aspects. Perhaps you'd  
pass them to Immigration?

~~Mr Lardale~~

Check with UN Branch  
on ICEM discussion of  
migration from Algeria.  
It may throw some light  
on the prospects.

NB UN Branch

*DM* 20/  
EAME 10

*24/10*



CONFIDENTIAL

File No: 63/1/3

Memorandum No: 520



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
13, RUE LAS CASES  
PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)

6th October 1961

The Secretary  
Department of External Affairs  
CANBERRA A.C.T.

Request from Migration Department for  
Survey in Algeria

I have received from Sir Tasman Heyes a letter dated 28th September 1961, of which a copy was minuted to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs for information, conveying a request for Mr John Lord of this Embassy to undertake a survey of migrant potential amongst the French in Algeria. While this matter was discussed with me during Sir Tasman Heyes' visit to Paris in June of this year, I would have expected the formal request to have been addressed in the first instance to our Department in Canberra, and I assume that you would prefer a reply to go through you. For this purpose the following comments are offered.

2. The present position is that French residents in Algeria who wish to emigrate to Australia as full fare paying passengers make application to the British Consulate General at Algiers, who are to submit them to us for final processing (involving a decision as to whether the applicant should be invited to attend an interview in Paris). This Embassy is not at present authorised to process applications for assisted passages from people in Algeria. When Sir Tasman Heyes was in Paris in June, he expressed the view that it would be helpful if somebody from the Embassy, preferably Lord, were to visit Algeria to form some idea on the spot of people that might be available for migration to Australia. I said that I thought we could spare him from his present duties provided his visit to Algeria was a reasonably short one, and my recollection is that Sir Tasman Heyes thought that a period of about a week would suffice.

3. The present proposal, as set out in Sir Tasman Heyes' letter, seems a little more ambitious, particularly since reference is made to "the likely numbers, etc. of persons who would be available in the event that Algeria were granted independence". Sir Tasman also refers to the need for a "comprehensive report". My comments are, firstly, that a comprehensive report on this subject would take several weeks and, secondly, that it would not be possible to prepare it discreetly without it drawing the attention of the French authorities. The present moment is a particularly delicate one in the evolution of the French Government's policy for Algeria, and I would not favour charging a relatively junior officer at this stage with the responsibility to make enquiries in Algeria as to the numbers likely to be available for emigration to Australia in the

CONFIDENTIAL

.../...

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1





CONFIDENTIAL

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
13, RUE LAS CASES  
PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)

6th October 1961

Memorandum No: 520

- 2 -

X event of major political changes in Algeria. I do not see how enquiries could be made at present without causing some embarrassment to the French authorities and possibly to the Embassy.

*We agree* | 4. However, I would see some advantage in an officer from this Embassy visiting Algeria on a more restricted mission, namely, to look at the working of the present arrangement for the British Consulate General for dealing with our applications and to make an informal survey of the kind of persons who are showing an interest in emigrating to Australia at the present time. It would seem to me that information of value to the Department of Immigration could be obtained by an on-the-spot examination of the applications already received, possibly supplemented by personal interviews with some of the applicants, and by discussion with the British Consulate General. Subject to the Department's views, I would be happy to arrange for Mr Lord to visit Algeria for that purpose. From his discussions with the Consulate General he might gain some confidential opinions regarding the numbers and kinds of people who might wish to leave Algeria and possibly emigrate to Australia if Algeria became independent, but I would not be in favour of canvassing the situation with other people.

5. If you agree that Mr Lord should make this visit to Algeria, he could do it some time in November or December. We would, in this case, appreciate information as to whether the cost should be charged to this Department or to the Department of Immigration.

6. As regards the preparation of a report on the trade training methods adopted in France and Algeria, I think this, in any case, is highly desirable. Doubt as to whether a French tradesman's qualifications will be recognised upon arrival in Australia is undoubtedly a continuing obstacle in the way of migration; and we are at present obliged to be extremely cautious in giving any advice on this complicated subject.

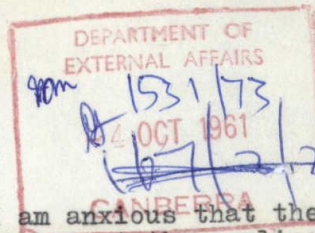
*Ronald Walker*

AMBASSADOR

CONFIDENTIAL



2.



As you will appreciate I am anxious that the initial survey in Algeria should be undertaken at the earliest opportunity and I am hopeful that you will find it possible to make Mr. Lord available for this purpose. Accordingly, I should be glad if you could confirm that you will be able to arrange for Mr. Lord to conduct the survey and if you could indicate how soon you would expect him to commence.

I have minuted a copy of this letter to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, for information.

Yours sincerely,

(T.H.E. Heyes)

Dr. E.R. Walker, C.B.E.,  
Australian Ambassador,  
Australian Embassy,  
13 Rue Las Cases,  
PARIS. FRANCE

P.S. You will understand, I am sure, that Mr. Lord's survey in Algeria should be conducted discreetly and without any publicity concerning our interest in the migrant potential there.

→ The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA.

For information.

*T.H.E. Heyes*  
(T.H.E. Heyes)  
Secretary  
Immigration, Canberra  
28.9.61

*4 P*  
*Phillips*  
*du Pont*  
*Mr Fealby*  
*Admin.*  
*(In your files?)*



28th September, 1961.

Dear Dr. Walker,

Survey of Migrant Potential Amongst the  
French in Algeria

During my recent visit to Paris you will recall that we discussed the subject of French nationals residing in Algeria. It was my feeling, and I think you agreed, that this area could represent a fruitful source of migrant potential for Australia in the near future. At that time I indicated that it would be helpful if a survey could be undertaken in Algeria to learn, as far as we could at this stage, the likely numbers, types, and occupations of persons who would be available:

- (a) if recruitment were to commence during this financial year; and
- (b) in the event that Algeria were granted independence.

As I recall you agreed, in principle, with the conduct of a survey by Mr. John Lord of your staff. Since my return I have been directed by my Minister to arrange for such a survey to be undertaken. It seems to me that Mr. Lord who has been handling immigration questions within your Embassy would be eminently suitable to undertake the survey. His knowledge of the present situation of emigration from Algeria, and his past experience of immigration work would, I feel, enable him to enquire into the subject and furnish the type of comprehensive report we would require.

I might mention that if the survey discloses that we could expect numbers of skilled tradesmen to be available particularly in the Metal Trades, I would need to take early action to have a further report prepared on the trade training methods adopted in France (and in Algeria). Such a report would be of a technical nature and I would detach one of our Technical Selection Officers in Europe to undertake this task. This technical report would be the basis on which the Department of Labour and National Service and the Central Trades Committees would determine the nature of the documentary evidence of trade training and of work experience each tradesman applicant would be required to produce to enable him to be granted a certificate of tradesman's status in Australia.

....2/





CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,  
CANBERRA

In reply quote No. 657/114/13/1

Memorandum No. 4th October, 1961.

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

I.C.E.M. - Europeans Living in Continents  
other than Europe.

In cablegram 2202 of 8th September, 1961, from the Australian Embassy, Washington, you will have noted that the United States member sought the views of the Working Party on the question of I.C.E.M. extending its operations to cover nationals of European member countries living in continents other than Europe, particularly Africa.

2. When the question of Belgian refugees from the Congo arose in mid-1960, the Minister for External Affairs' view was that while we should not appear unsympathetic to the plight of these refugees, we should not seek to attract or encourage them to come to Australia. Subsequently your Department agreed to accept up to 500 Belgian nationals during the period 1st February - 30th June, 1961.

3. We imagine that the proposal now raised in the above cablegram would be limited to European nationals now resident in colonies or former colonies of European powers, and not to reshipment, for example, between Australia and Latin America. In the case of Africa there are, or presumably will be, a number of Europeans of British, Belgian, French, Portuguese and Italian nationality who would be interested in resettlement in Australia. Whether these people would meet our selection requirements would be a matter for your Department.

4. Apart from the earlier Belgian request, Australia is not, to our knowledge, under any pressure from any of the European governments to assist in the resettlement of their nationals now resident in other areas.

5. If you have any plans for particular efforts to recruit such people, we should be glad of an opportunity to comment from the External Affairs point of view.

(R.L. Harry)  
First Assistant Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA.

Name of Paper... Melbourne "Herald"

File No.....

Published at.....

Date... 7/10/61 ..

## Algerian settlers may come here

From ROLAND PULLEN

PARIS, Fri. — Thousands of European settlers in wartorn Algeria are looking for somewhere else to live, and one of the countries they have got their eyes on is Australia.

In six months the Australian Embassy in Paris has had 1500 inquiries from Algerian settlers, mostly of French origin, about how to become Australians.

But only a handful — about 80 in 12 months — have actually got to Australia.

Hundreds wanting to go have got no further than the inquiry stage, because they find present conditions of being accepted as migrants too tough.

### GUARANTEE

A settler with a family must have £4000 in ready cash to buy himself a house, or a guarantee that somebody in Australia will help him to get one.

For a single man it's easier. He must have his fare and £25 landing money.

The tougher conditions were imposed this year when unemployment started to rise in Australia.

Repatriation of Frenchmen from former French colonies and other countries is becoming one of General de Gaulle's big headaches.

Thousands of French families who lived in Egypt before General Nasser grabbed Suez, and in Morocco and Tunisia before they won independence, have come back to live in France.

Others are returning from black Africa.

When Algeria gets its independence, tens of thousands of French settlers want to get out.



Ref: 63/1/3



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PARIS

MEMORANDUM No. ... for:

17th August 1961

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Canberra, A.C.T.

MIGRATION OF FRENCH NATIONALS FROM ALGERIA

(Your File 1531/73)

...  
Enclosed is a copy of a recent letter from the British Consulate-General in Algiers reporting on the processing of migrant applications.

2. As was anticipated few have been able to comply with the conditions laid down in Sir Tasman Heyes' letter of 21st April to the Ambassador. It appears that, of the 750 enquiries which were held here, and the 1500 or more made at the British Consulate-General, only 100 have been followed up by a request for further information and an application form. (Form letter A.F.1 mentioned in the Consulate-General's letter sets out the general conditions to be fulfilled by applicants from Algeria and has a tear-off slip to be returned to the Consulate-General by those interested in proceeding with an application.) Of these 100, only ten have so far lodged firm applications. Out of 150 personal enquiries at the Consulate-General only 5 were able to proceed with a firm application. Although the migration programmes in the two areas are not of course comparable it is perhaps interesting to note that the ratio of applications to enquiries for Algeria is only going to be about one fifth of the figure for metropolitan France.

3. The Consulate-General notes that most of the enquirers were very disappointed and that many expressed their intention to immigrate to Canada. We recently discussed Canadian plans for taking migrants from Algeria with the director of the Canadian immigration service here, Mr. Grant, and his deputy, Mr. Marleau. The latter has just returned from Algeria where he has been making a survey which will guide future Canadian policy. Mr. Grant considers that with the increasing prosperity of Europe resulting from the success of the Common Market, and the possibility of a freer flow of labour between one European country and another under the terms of the Treaty of Rome, it is going to be increasingly difficult to draw skilled migrant labour from this source. He foresees that the Canadian programme in France, which at present runs to about three thousand a year (with a peak of five and a half thousand reached in 1957) may be cut by a third to a half by 1965 and it is therefore necessary at this stage to make plans for taking people from new sources such as Algeria.

4. In previous discussions Mr. Grant has indicated that the Canadians were contemplating some kind of separate service for Algeria, but in what form and at what stage was still to be decided. At present Algerian applicants are processed from Paris without being interviewed.

J  
15/8



Successful applicants are not given a visa; but an authority to enter Canada provided that they can satisfy the immigration officer at the border that their documents are in order and that they meet normal selection requirements. Mr. Marleau said that his visit had impressed on him the need for some sort of processing arrangements to be made soon in Algeria. Any organisation would probably need to be expanded rapidly at a later stage, as the need arose.

5. The purpose of Mr. Marleau's visit was to assess potential numbers, the particular section of the populations which would be interested in moving to Canada, the work qualifications of this section and assimilation prospects. He spent about ten days in Algeria and spoke with a large number of French and non-French officials, including the British Consul in Algiers and the Vice-Consul in Oran. He commented incidentally, that he was impressed with the assessments of the former, Mr. Evans, who has lived for just on twenty years in North Africa, the last ten of them in Algeria, and has a thorough knowledge of the country. Mr. Evans has been very helpful with our own processing arrangements.

6. Mr. Marleau made several interesting observations. Firstly, he considered that the real exodus of French settlers would not begin before 1963. There may be several hundreds leaving before then but thereafter the annual exodus would probably be counted in tens of thousands. Altogether he thought that there would be about 300,000 French wanting to leave. (This is a rather more conservative estimate than the figure of 500,000 recently given to the Commercial Counsellor by the director of a French bank who has close contacts with government banking and industrial circles and is very well informed.) He based his assessment on the likelihood of the French granting some form of independence to Algeria by next year, with provision for the resettlement or regrouping of the French population to begin in earnest during 1963. He thought that by that stage too the French Government would possibly be offering financial assistance for resettlement. The possibility that a quite large proportion of the European population may eventually have to be repatriated is being more openly discussed here. If this should happen it could be expected to lead the French Government, confronted by the very considerable financial and other problems of resettlement, to take a more positive attitude to emigration (cf. attached article from yesterday's New York Herald Tribune, Paris Edition).

7. Mr. Marleau confirmed what the British Consulate-General had told us previously, that the Algerian-French were more interested in resettlement in Australia than in other countries. One of the main considerations was climate; many farmers saw in Australia the only country to which they could adequately transfer the experience they had gained in Algeria. He said that at present enquiries about Australia outnumbered those about Canada by ten to one.

8. Mr. Marleau did not think that assimilation in Australia would be a serious problem. The outlook and way of life of the Algerian-French was rather different from that of the metropolitan French. They would probably settle better in a foreign country (he mentioned Australia in particular) than in France where they would not expect to have to make a conscious effort to adjust, and he thought it unlikely that the privileged position that they now occupied in Algeria would present a major obstacle to their assimilation in a new country.

9. From these and other observations it seemed that we should perhaps start to prepare now for the eventual handling of applications by large numbers of Algerian French. We would of course still have to move discreetly.



Probably a larger section of the French-Algerian population has in recent months, if not become reconciled to, at least acknowledged more realistically its future prospects. It would not, however, be politic to exploit this feeling until it was openly acknowledged by the French authorities that the best prospect for the future lies in early migration of many European residents. Also, from our own point of view, when we wish again to stimulate the flow of migrants to Australia, it would not be wise to offer any positive inducement to Algerian-French migration until we have tested the rather speculative answers to some questions (such as assimilation prospects) and answered some others (such as recognition of trade qualifications). No doubt a first hand assessment on the spot by an Australian official would be desirable at some stage.

10. Meanwhile we are faced with the question of the continuation of the present limited programme. The British Consulate-General in Algiers has just reminded us that the authority for the employment of a bi-lingual shorthand-typist to deal with our migration enquiries expires on 15th September. They have recommended that she be employed for a further period of four months as they expect to receive a number of applications and many enquiries at the end of the holiday period (August) necessitating a considerable amount of secretarial work. It seems likely that quite a large proportion of ninety odd who have requested applications forms will start to lodge them just as the secretary's present term is due to expire, and we therefore support the Consulate-General's recommendation. We should be glad if you would seek the Department of Immigration's concurrence and ask them to inform London if they approve.

(K. McDonald)  
THIRD SECRETARY



Ref: 63/1/3



DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY

24 AUG 1961 PARIS

17th August 1961

CANBERRA

MEMORANDUM No. *438* for:

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Canberra, A.C.T.

MIGRATION OF FRENCH NATIONALS FROM ALGERIA

(Your File 1531/73)

Enclosed is a copy of a recent letter from the British Consulate-General in Algiers reporting on the processing of migrant applications.

2. As was anticipated few have been able to comply with the conditions laid down in Sir Tasman Heyes' letter of 21st April to the Ambassador. It appears that, of the 750 enquiries which were held here, and the 1500 or more made at the British Consulate-General, only 100 have been followed up by a request for further information and an application form. (Form letter A.F.1 mentioned in the Consulate-General's letter sets out the general conditions to be fulfilled by applicants from Algeria and has a tear-off slip to be returned to the Consulate-General by those interested in proceeding with an application.) Of these 100, only ten have so far lodged firm applications. Out of 150 personal enquiries at the Consulate-General only 5 were able to proceed with a firm application. Although the migration programmes in the two areas are not of course comparable it is perhaps interesting to note that the ratio of applications to enquiries for Algeria is only going to be about one fifth of the figure for metropolitan France.

3. The Consulate-General notes that most of the enquirers were very disappointed and that many expressed their intention to immigrate to Canada. We recently discussed Canadian plans for taking migrants from Algeria with the director of the Canadian immigration service here, Mr. Grant, and his deputy, Mr. Marleau. The latter has just returned from Algeria where he has been making a survey which will guide future Canadian policy. Mr. Grant considers that with the increasing prosperity of Europe resulting from the success of the Common Market, and the possibility of a freer flow of labour between one European country and another under the terms of the Treaty of Rome, it is going to be increasingly difficult to draw skilled migrant labour from this source. He foresees that the Canadian programme in France, which at present runs to about three thousand a year (with a peak of five and a half thousand reached in 1957) may be cut by a third to a half by 1965 and it is therefore necessary at this stage to make plans for taking people from new sources such as Algeria.

4. In previous discussions Mr. Grant has indicated that the Canadians were contemplating some kind of separate service for Algeria, but in what form and at what stage was still to be decided. At present Algerian applicants are processed from Paris without being interviewed.

DESPATCHED

29 AUG 1961

COPY SENT TO IMMIGRATION  
FOR INFORMATION - *attention*

COPY SENT TO IMMIGRATION

FOR INFORMATION - *attention*



Successful applicants are not given a visa, but an authority to enter Canada provided that they can satisfy the immigration officer at the border that their documents are in order and that they meet normal selection requirements. Mr. Marleau said that his visit had impressed on him the need for some sort of processing arrangements to be made soon in Algeria. Any organisation would probably need to be expanded rapidly at a later stage, as the need arose.

5. The purpose of Mr. Marleau's visit was to assess potential numbers, the particular section of the populations which would be interested in moving to Canada, the work qualifications of this section and assimilation prospects. He spent about ten days in Algeria and spoke with a large number of French and non-French officials, including the British Consul in Algiers and the Vice-Consul in Oran. He commented incidentally, that he was impressed with the assessments of the former, Mr. Evans, who has lived for just on twenty years in North Africa, the last ten of them in Algeria, and has a thorough knowledge of the country. Mr. Evans has been very helpful with our own processing arrangements.

6. Mr. Marleau made several interesting observations. Firstly, he considered that the real exodus of French settlers would not begin before 1963. There may be several hundreds leaving before then but thereafter the annual exodus would probably be counted in tens of thousands. Altogether he thought that there would be about 300,000 French wanting to leave. (This is a rather more conservative estimate than the figure of 500,000 recently given to the Commercial Counsellor by the director of a French bank who has close contacts with government banking and industrial circles and is very well informed.) He based his assessment on the likelihood of the French granting some form of independence to Algeria by next year, with provision for the resettlement or regrouping of the French population to begin in earnest during 1963. He thought that by that stage too the French Government would possibly be offering financial assistance for resettlement. The possibility that a quite large proportion of the European population may eventually have to be repatriated is being more openly discussed here. If this should happen it could be expected to lead the French Government, confronted by the very considerable financial and other problems of resettlement, to take a more positive attitude to emigration (cf. attached article from yesterday's New York Herald Tribune, Paris Edition).

...

7. Mr. Marleau confirmed what the British Consulate-General had told us previously, that the Algerian-French were more interested in resettlement in Australia than in other countries. One of the main considerations was climate; many farmers saw in Australia the only country to which they could adequately transfer the experience they had gained in Algeria. He said that at present enquiries about Australia outnumbered those about Canada by ten to one.

8. Mr. Marleau did not think that assimilation in Australia would be a serious problem. The outlook and way of life of the Algerian-French was rather different from that of the metropolitan French. They would probably settle better in a foreign country (he mentioned Australia in particular) than in France where they would not expect to have to make a conscious effort to adjust, and he thought it unlikely that the privileged position that they now occupied in Algeria would present a major obstacle to their assimilation in a new country.

9. From these and other observations it seemed that we should perhaps start to prepare now for the eventual handling of applications by large numbers of Algerian French. We would of course still have to move discreetly.



Probably a larger section of the French-Algerian population has in recent months, if not become reconciled to, at least acknowledged more realistically its future prospects. It would not, however, be politic to exploit this feeling until it was openly acknowledged by the French authorities that the best prospect for the future lies in early migration of many European residents. Also, from our own point of view, when we wish again to stimulate the flow of migrants to Australia, it would not be wise to offer any positive inducement to Algerian-French migration until we have tested the rather speculative answers to some questions (such as assimilation prospects) and answered some others (such as recognition of trade qualifications). No doubt a first hand assessment on the spot by an Australian official would be desirable at some stage.

10. Meanwhile we are faced with the question of the continuation of the present limited programme. The British Consulate-General in Algiers has just reminded us that the authority for the employment of a bi-lingual shorthand-typist to deal with our migration enquiries expires on 15th September. They have recommended that she be employed for a further period of four months as they expect to receive a number of applications and many enquiries at the end of the holiday period (August) necessitating a considerable amount of secretarial work. It seems likely that quite a large proportion of ninety odd who have requested applications forms will start to lodge them just as the secretary's present term is due to expire, and we therefore support the Consulate-General's recommendation. We should be glad if you would seek the Department of Immigration's concurrence and ask them to inform London if they approve.



(K. McDonald)  
THIRD SECRETARY



C O P Y

British Consulate General,  
Algiers.

(13/7a/61)

July 27, 1961

Dear Consular Section,

Thank you for your very helpful letter 63/1/3  
of June 29th about the processing of applicants for migration to  
Australia.

2. We agree that there is no point in your supplying us with a list of persons to whom you have sent Form A.F.1.: those who are interested will obviously contact us directly. Although it is no doubt too early to draw conclusions, the relatively small number of A.F.1. chits returned so far is probably an indication that very few of the intending immigrants are able to satisfy the conditions laid down.
3. As regards the general processing of applications, we have now over one hundred applicants who are in stage A.F.2. Of the ten who have completed Form 47, there are three electricians, two clerks, four mechanics and one engineer. Six of the applicants are French nationals; one is naturalized French of Spanish descent, two are Spanish and one is Italian. Only two of the applicants have any knowledge of the English language.
4. We have personally interviewed about 150 other enquirers at this Consulate General, nearly all of whom were married with young children. Only five were able to proceed with their application, the rest were unable to comply with the conditions, (particularly the accommodation guarantee). Most of these enquirers were very disappointed and a number expressed their intention of making application to immigrate to Canada. In the course of conversation with many of these would-be immigrants, it emerged that if they were allowed to immigrate they would only be able to land in Australia with sums of money ranging from the equivalent of £A200. - £A400. If, for record purposes, you require any further information about the qualifications, skills and prospects of assimilation of this type of enquirer please let us know.
5. Would you please confirm that it is in order to continue with stage A.F.3. (i.e. medical examination) in the cases of naturalized French persons born in Spain or Italy.
6. We shall be grateful to receive a further 100 copies of the booklet 'Possibilités de Travail en Australie', Edition No.1 dated August 1960.

Yours ever,

Consulate General.

Consular Section,  
Australian Embassy,  
13, Rue Las Cases,  
Paris, (7e).



## France Plans Repatriation From Algeria

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Aug. 15. — The French government has gradually lifted its blackout on long-range plans to repatriate many of Algeria's million-odd European settlers.

Behind the decision lies the belief that no matter how the nearly seven-year-old rebellion is resolved, at least a third of the European minority will have to leave. This is seen less as a consequence of eventual political independence for Algeria than of the government's increased economic and social efforts in favor of the Moslem majority.

Government experts have been working on repatriation plans for five months. Their conclusions—which reportedly call for a 10 per cent increase in direct taxes to show national solidarity with the settlers—will be presented for Parliamentary approval this fall.

### Follows Report

Significantly, the government plans appear to follow closely the conclusions of an anonymous report published privately in January by the Jean Moulin club, many of whose members are high civil servants.

That report urged the government to underwrite a carefully planned and generous program to indemnify and resettle at least 400,000 settlers to avoid turning them into bitter and even politically dangerous refugees.

In the wake of the report, labor unions and some Leftist political parties took up the cause of the settlers, who for years had been considered as dangerous obstacles to peace in Algeria.

The report estimated that the cost of its program, spread out over several years, might approach \$3.6 billion, or the "equivalent of 18 months of war" in Algeria.

Government sources have indicated that a program could cost less than half as much—largely because the government will not offer across-the-board compensation for private property left behind.

### Want Them to Stay

Full compensation—based on the precedent of war damages—has been reportedly dropped, principally to avoid accelerating a mass exodus from Algeria. France officially wants settlers to stay in Algeria to maintain French influence there even after independence.

However, government officials privately concede that the severity of the Algerian war plus the precedent of Bizerte make this an almost impossible dream.

Instead of promising compensation, the government wants to help refugees make a new start in France by taking a full part in its economic expansion.

Generally speaking, refugees will be offered jobs in industry and advised—but not obliged—to avoid Paris and other overcrowded cities and settle instead in the booming

Lorraine industrial complex and the underpopulated southwest.

Those who agree to government proposals will benefit from a system of incentives including long-term, low-interest loans and housing advantages.

### Farmers Not Wanted

Settlers will be dissuaded from taking up farming upon their return. Underwriting new farms is expensive and deemed unproductive since the government is faced with an agricultural surplus and wants to reduce the number of farmers.

Officials make no secret of the fact that reabsorbing Algerian settlers is an extremely difficult problem requiring careful planning. They list these problems as particularly acute:

1—Many Algerian settlers have little technical training and are largely unadapted to modern industrial work.

2—Many Algerian settlers are of Italian and Spanish ancestry, and even those of French extraction often have no real roots in mainland France.

3—Any large concentration of settlers in a specific area—especially the south, which they prefer because of its mild climate—could tend to create a potentially dangerous situation in politically volatile France.

Already a refugee group known as the Association of French Repatriates from North Africa has proved an extreme-Rightist sounding board of discontent.

4—Reports of government plans to reserve 10 per cent of government low-cost housing for refugees could touch off public resentment in housing-short France.

5—Although France is a rela-

tively underpopulated country by European standards the mass influx of Algerian settlers could upset its plan for economic expansion. It is estimated that 100,000 new jobs would have to be found to support 400,000 returning settlers.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
OUTWARD CABLEGRAM

RESTRICTED

1531/73

DC:

O.6118.

Sent: 19th April, 1961.  
1635.

TO:

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

189 RESTRICTED.

From Immigration.

Your 181. Migration Applications from Algeria.

Action being taken to obtain authority incur liability and early decision expected.

2. Arrangement whereby United Kingdom authorities are reimbursed for work performed in this way on our behalf provides for Migration Branch, London to handle direct with Foreign Office.

3. We propose therefore to convey decision London and we assume Foreign Office will confirm.

IMMIGRATION (60/67540)  
E.A.  
P.M.S

(Cost £6/17/-)  
21st April, 1961.

SEC A/Ss EAF&ME AF C&P ADMIN PERS ME PROP FIN  
INV EX COMMS

*Mr Hartley*

*I think we should  
keep an eye on this*

*wms 24/4*

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



RESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

LAS

I.9342

Dated: 13th April, 1961.

1810

Rec'd: 14th April, 1961.

0830

FROM:

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

181 RESTRICTED.

From Walker.

Your 180.

French Migration from Algeria.

1. Reports from British Consulate-General, Algiers and elsewhere indicate Australia is most favoured country among potential migrants. We have 600 enquiries (representing 1500 French people) here which we are unable to handle until decision made on processing arrangements. Most come from working class people and comprise many skilled tradesmen.

2. Consulate has had over 1000 general enquiries from French people in last few months. They estimated recently that 5000 French in Algeria were interested in migrating to Australia of whom half might submit serious applications. They would comprise similar social cross-section as above. Interest likely to increase in short term.

3. Consulate considers that accommodation guarantee requirements will disqualify large proportion of applicants perhaps as many as 90% but impossible to form clear picture of what is involved until at least applications can be received and processing commenced. Consulate is not prepared to commence processing of applications unless Secretary-Typist is contributed (our telegram 139) we expect F.O. to confirm this attitude which is reasonable. Algiers visa staff consists one officer and part services one Secretary-typist, which is insufficient to commence processing or even accept applications. Your decision on this request is needed to avoid increase in embarrassment caused by enforced inactivity so far. We would therefore appreciate urgent instructions, 1961.

IMMIGRATION  
E.A.

14th April, 1961.

SEC A/Ss EAF&ME ME C&P ADMIN PERS PROP INV

RESTRICTED



RESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

MH

I.7858.

Dated: 27th March, 1961

1850

Rec'd: 28th March, 1961  
0830

FROM:

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

138. RESTRICTED.

Your memorandum 58 and paragraph 4E of attached memorandum from Immigration.

British Consulate-General, Algiers, consider volume of work represented by present flow Australian Migration applications beyond capacity existing staff and therefore necessary employ at Commonwealth expense locally recruited bilingual Secretary typist in salary range N.F. 700 - N.F.1,000.

Would appreciate cabled authority for Algiers to engage Secretary at Commonwealth expense for initial period four months and for British Consul General to have discretion to offer commencing salary of up to N.F. 900 per month according to qualifications.

E.A.  
IMMIGRATION

28th March, 1961.

SEC A/Ss E.AF&ME E C&P ADMIN@ PERS FIN  
INV@

*Mr Hartley*

*I assume that this  
is a matter for Immigration.  
Please ask Mr Hall whether  
there are any political  
angles. 29/3*

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1836, 1531773 PART 1



RESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

LAS

I.9342

Dated: 13th April, 1961.

1810  
Rec'd: 14th April, 1961.  
0830

FROM:

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

181 RESTRICTED.

From Walker.

Your 180.

French Migration from Algeria.

1. Reports from British Consulate-General, Algiers and elsewhere indicate Australia is most favoured country among potential migrants. We have 600 enquiries (representing 1500 French people) here which we are unable to handle until decision made on processing arrangements. Most come from working class people and comprise many skilled tradesmen.

2. Consulate has had over 1000 general enquiries from French people in last few months. They estimated recently that 5000 French in Algeria were interested in migrating to Australia of whom half might submit serious applications. They would comprise similar social cross-section as above. Interest likely to increase in short term.

3. Consulate considers that accommodation guarantee requirements will disqualify large proportion of applicants perhaps as many as 90% but impossible to form clear picture of what is involved until at least applications can be received and processing commenced. Consulate is not prepared to commence processing of applications unless Secretary-Typist is contributed (our telegram 139) we expect F.O. to confirm this attitude which is reasonable. Algiers visa staff consists one officer and part services one Secretary-typist, which is insufficient to commence processing or even accept applications. Your decision on this request is needed to avoid increase in embarrassment caused by enforced inactivity so far. We would therefore appreciate urgent instructions.

IMMIGRATION  
E.A.

14th April, 1961.

SEC A/Ss EAF&ME ME C&P ADMIN PERS PROP INV

RESTRICTED



RESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

:CM

I.8816

Dated: 7th April, 1961

1920

Rec'd: 8th April, 1961  
0830

FROM:

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS

170 RESTRICTED

Migration Applications from Algeria.

Appreciate urgent reply to our 139. Difficulty is being caused by present inability to make firm arrangements for processing applications.

E.A.  
IMMIGRATION  
A.S.I.O.(M)  
P.M.'S.

8th April, 1961

*Mr Hartley*

*Please look into this: I think we have agreed*

*wrote 10/4*

SEC A/Ss E.A.F&ME E ME C&P@ ADMIN PERS INV  
DEPARTMENTAL DUTY OFFICER



RESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

:CM

I.8816

Dated: 7th April, 1961

1920

Rec'd: 8th April, 1961  
.0830

FROM:

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS

170 RESTRICTED

Migration Applications from Algeria.

Appreciate urgent reply to our 139. Difficulty is being caused by present inability to make firm arrangements for processing applications.

-----

E.A.  
IMMIGRATION  
A.S.I.O.(M)  
P.M.'S.

8th April, 1961

SEC A/Ss E.A.F&ME E ME C&P@ ADMIN PERS INV  
DEPARTMENTAL DUTY OFFICER



RESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

MH

I.7858.

Dated: 27th March, 1961  
1850

Rec'd: 28th March, 1961  
0830

FROM:

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

138. RESTRICTED.

Your memorandum 58 and paragraph 4E of attached memorandum from Immigration.

British Consulate-General, Algiers, consider volume of work represented by present flow Australian Migration applications beyond capacity existing staff and therefore necessary employ at Commonwealth expense locally recruited bilingual Secretary typist in salary range N.F. 700 - N.F.1,000.

Would appreciate cabled authority for Algiers to engage Secretary at Commonwealth expense for initial period four months and for British Consul General to have discretion to offer commencing salary of up to N.F. 900 per month according to qualifications.

-----  
E.A.  
IMMIGRATION

28th March, 1961.



*Restricted*

1531/73.

*58*

17th February, 1961.

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

Migration - French Nationals in Algeria.

...

We attach a copy of a memorandum received from the Department of Immigration in reply to your memorandum 43 of 25th January, a copy of which was forwarded to Immigration for comment.

(G. HARTLEY)  
for the Secretary.

RESTRICTED

*P/A*



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

10th February, 1961.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

NO. 60/65985

BD

DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1531/73.  
13 FEB 1961

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA.

MIGRATION OF FRENCH NATIONALS FROM ALGERIA.

Thank you for your memorandum of 25th January, with which was enclosed memorandum No. 43 from the Australian Embassy, Paris, regarding the granting of assisted passages to French nationals of European descent living in Algeria.

2. At the time when the General Assisted Passage Scheme was extended to France it was intended that assistance should be granted only to suitable French nationals of European descent living in what is geographically France proper. This is clearly set out in paragraph 4 of memorandum 57/66028 of 17th October, 1960, which states quite unequivocally:

"It should be carefully noted that this extension covers only French nationals living in France".

3. Although Algeria constitutionally speaking might form part of the French Republic, it is not our intention to grant passage assistance to French nationals who are residing in that country.

4. To clarify the questions raised by the Australian Embassy, I should like to reiterate our policy as follows:

- (a) Passage assistance under the General Assisted Passage Scheme is to be granted only to suitable French nationals of European descent living in Metropolitan Departments (including Corsica).
- (b) Passage assistance is not to be granted to French nationals who reside in Algeria.
- (c) French nationals living in Algeria are eligible for admission as unassisted migrants, either under form 47 or form 40 arrangements, as set out in the Handbook of Instructions to Overseas Posts.
- (d) It is agreed that no special measures be instituted to attract French nationals from Algeria (vide paragraph 6 of Paris' memorandum 43).
- (e) We prefer applications from French nationals living in Algeria, who can be considered only under form 47 or form 40 policy, to be handled by the British Consular authorities

*To Paris 16/2*



in that area. If these authorities cannot cope with the influx of applications and enquiries, consideration might have to be given to making alternative arrangements. However, as indicated in paragraph 7 of memorandum 43, since it may be assumed that few people could comply with form 47 requirements (principally because of the accommodation question), the British authorities should not really be burdened with interviewing and processing applicants who seek permanent residence here. It will be appreciated that few form 40 nominations could be anticipated in favour of French nationals living in Algeria.

*Amst*  
*for* (T.H.E. Heyes)  
SECRETARY.



1531/73.

6th February, 1961.

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A. C. T.

Migration : French Nationals in Algeria.

... We enclose a copy of correspondence received from the  
Australian Embassy, Paris, regarding the migration of French nationals  
in Algeria.

2. Your comments on this matter would be appreciated.

(G. HARTLEY)  
for the Secretary.





RESTRICTED

DEPT. OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY

PARIS

Memorandum No: 43  
File No: 63/1

1 FEB 1961

25th January 1961

1531/73

CANBERRA

The Secretary  
Department of External Affairs  
Canberra -A.C.T.

Migration: French Nationals in Algeria

I regret that it has not been possible to send you earlier the report foreshadowed in my telegram No.11 of the 11th January 1961, especially since a misunderstanding appears to have arisen following the receipt of this telegram in Canberra. Your telegram in reply (No.22 of 24th January says "Do not favour proposal". I did not in fact submit any proposal regarding the processing or disposition of migration applications from Algeria, but was seeking to clarify the status under the General Assisted Passage Scheme of European French nationals resident in the Algerian Departments of France. This status is not made clear by Immigration Circular of the 17th October 1960 (57/66028) which is our basic authority for the implementation of G.A.P.S. in France, and uncertainty about this is delaying our handling of the increasing number of immigration enquiries from French people in Algeria.

2. Paragraphs 1 and 4 of the Immigration Circular referred to above emphasises that the extension of G.A.P.S. to French nationals applies only to French nationals resident in France. Constitutionally, of course, the trans-Mediterranean Departments form an integral part of the French Republic, and European (though not, in practice, Moslem) French nationals resident in them have always had a status identical with that of French residents in any other part of the Republic. We believed however that in drafting its instructions the Immigration Department would have used the term France to mean the Metropolitan Departments (presumably including Corsica) and this is confirmed by implication in your telegram No.22.

3. Thus it would appear that G.A.P.S. facilities may be made available to approved residents of Metropolitan France but not of Algeria: this is the point we were seeking to clarify.

4. Now, it has always been our practice to treat fare-paying unsponsored migrant applicants (form 47 cases) resident in Algeria on the same basis as residents of Metropolitan France. (Our memorandum No.174 of 26th February 1960 refers.) It would appear that

(a) European French migrant applicants in Algeria may be processed and (if they comply with the prescribed conditions) approved after selection ~~and liaison~~ interview in Paris;

(b) It must be made clear to them that they are not eligible for financial assistance.

RESTRICTED





**RESTRICTED**

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY

PARIS

- 2 -

5. Before making suggestions as to the most practicable action for dealing with applications from Algeria, it is appropriate to discuss briefly the question whether the European minority in Algeria is likely to be a source of (a) numerous enquiries and (b) significant numbers of potentially suitable migrants.

a. Characteristics of Population. We are not yet in a position to discuss these except in the most general terms. The European population of Algeria comprises more than a million people, mostly of French nationality and largely French in origin though with a considerable element of Spanish and Italian origin. French "settlers" and their descendants in Algeria include people of all social levels except the very lowest and their Algerian background may go back as much as three or four generations. (e.g. Marshall Juin was born in 1890 in Algeria, where his father was a gendarme.) Despite the recent more generalised evolution of the Moslem population, the European element has, often to a marked degree, the social habits and outlook of a privileged minority, which distinguishes them clearly from their Metropolitan compatriots and in many cases would seem likely to create a barrier to their readaptation to life in France or in any other Western country. This is a preliminary judgement and needs testing, but it has recently been shown, in the rioting of the 24th January and 8th December 1960, that when this population feels its traditional way of life threatened, it is not averse to lawless action, and this suggests a need for caution in dealing with it. As to the ethnic situation, in view of the traditional isolation of the European from the Moslem community, we would not expect to find a high proportion of mixed ethnic origin among applicants, but this again needs to be tested.

b. Extension of Migration Interest. Until December 1960 enquiries reaching us from Algeria were very few. At that point a sharp increase was discernable, with many enquirers referring specifically to the "events" of the 8th and 9th December as part of their motivation. A further increase occurred following the result of the Referendum of the 8th January which made it clear once for all that "Algérie Française" had no future. During the past month we have received 320 enquiries, preponderantly from families, and many of these purporting to be made on behalf of several families. The total number of people involved would thus seem to be well over one thousand. Many enquirers claim trade or professional qualifications. It may be expected that this momentum will be maintained some little time, though the desire of French nationals in Algeria to expatriate themselves will obviously be conditioned by the progress of the French Government's policy of seeking a political settlement on the lines of an autonomous Algeria with safeguards for the resident French population. That population is clearly at the moment very sceptical about the possibility of such safeguards.

**RESTRICTED**



RESTRICTED



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PARIS

- 3 -

6. Without a good deal of further exploration I would not suggest any special campaign to seek French migrants from Algeria, in view not only of considerations touched on above but also of political considerations. You will remember that our immigration activities in France are subject to certain inhibitions imposed by the French authorities, as are those of other immigration countries such as Canada. The French, e.g., would wish to be consulted before we set up any migration offices outside this Embassy or embarked on any extensive publicity campaign. It is clear that we would not readily secure French consent to the setting up of any special migration processing facilities to deal with French applicants from Algeria and indeed we should be unwise at this stage to seek such consent, for any positive migration programme aimed at the French Algerian population could scarcely fail, even if such were not our intention, to contain a flavour of open disagreement with the French Government's official policy and concurrence in and support for views of a recalcitrant French minority. (To take a small example, I have been disturbed to find that by a mischance we distributed to a few early enquirers in Algeria a migration publicity pamphlet with what must be regarded in this context as a very unfortunate title: "Pensez au lendemain; pensez à l'Australie".) It is indeed quite possible that unhappy developments in the future may bring a time when the French Government will be glad to cooperate in emigration from Algeria, but that time is certainly not yet.

7. Nor, I think, can we seek to impose on the British Consulate General at Algiers and other U.K. Consular authorities the burden of examining migrants for us. As a means of exploring the ground further, there remains the possibility of processing applicants from Algeria through this Embassy, either on the same basis as Metropolitan French applicants or on different conditions. The need to visit Paris for interviews would naturally tend in itself to reduce the numbers eventually approved, but this seems inevitable at the present stage. The question then remains whether we should offer French people in Algeria the chance to seek selection under G.A.P.S. If we do not, we shall be further reducing the number of migrants offering (few of whom, it may be assumed, can comply with Form 47 requirements) and we shall incidentally be discriminating among French citizens. If we do offer G.A.P.S. facilities, it may be expected that the number of people who attempt to come to Paris for processing will increase, but only experience can tell how many of these will be found suitable, and a number of distressing cases may result.

RESTRICTED





RESTRICTED

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PARIS

- 4 -

8. On the whole, I am inclined to think it best not to offer G.A.P.S. facilities at this stage and, in the event of specific enquiries about G.A.P.S. (or alternatively in answer to all migration enquiries from Algeria, as you may prefer) to explain that it is not administratively practicable to apply the G.A.P.S. to residents of Algeria.

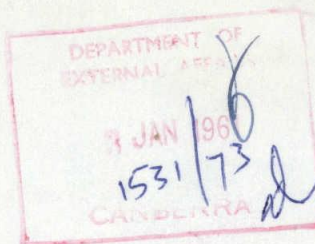
9. The situation regarding migration from Algeria is one which may change radically and fairly rapidly, and we shall of course be watching it closely. Meanwhile I should appreciate your comments on the above.

*L.J. Lawrey*

L.J. LAWREY  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

RESTRICTED





29th December, 1960.

~~Director-General of Health,  
Department of Health,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.~~

Medical Examination of Prospective Migrants  
in France

Thank you for your 556/2/24 of the 13th December concerning medical arrangements for prospective migrants in France. As you are aware, the General Assisted Passage Scheme was introduced in that country with effect as from the 1st November, 1960 and as a result of this the work-load in France is bound to increase in the future.

2. In the past migration arrangements generally in France, particularly in regard to the medical side, were supervised from London. However, since the Chief Migration Officer at The Hague now exercises this role and in addition is responsible for administrative arrangements in respect of migration from Belgium, it is agreed that the Senior Medical Officer at The Hague should be delegated to supervise all medical arrangements in France.

3. Copies of this memorandum have been sent to the Chief Migration Officer, The Hague, and to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs. It is assumed that you will be advising the Chief Medical Officer, London, and the Senior Medical Officer, The Hague, of these revised arrangements.

(A.L. NUTT)  
Acting Secretary

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Referred for information.

*A.L. Nutt*  
(A.L. NUTT)  
Acting Secretary  
Immigration, Canberra  
29-12-1960

*Law*  
*PA 26/1/61*





1531/73.

523

1st November, 1960.

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

General Assisted Passage Scheme - France.

With reference to your memorandum No. 63/1/1 of 19th September, we forward herewith comments made by the Department of Immigration upon your letter.

(G.HARTLEY)  
for the Secretary.

P/N



1531/73.

509

25th October, 1960.

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

General Assisted Passage Scheme - France.

... With reference to your memorandum 63/1/1 of 19th  
September, I forward herewith a copy of a reply received from the  
Department of Immigration.

(G.HARTLEY)  
for the Secretary.

p/v



1531/73.

1st November, 1960.

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

General Assisted Passage Scheme - France.

.....  
Forwarded herewith is a copy of correspondence  
received from the Australian Embassy, Paris, regarding  
information distributed by the French Consulate-General,  
Sydney, to intending French migrants.

(G.HARTLEY)  
for the Secretary.

P/N



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA  
JD

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,

CANBERRA, A.C.T.

28th October, 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

31 OCT 1960

1531/73

CANBERRA

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

GENERAL ASSISTED PASSAGE SCHEME - FRANCE.

Further to my memorandum of the 14th October, 1960, concerning the operation of the General Assisted Passage Scheme in France, I enclose 4 copies of a circular memorandum on the subject, for your information.

2. Two copies of this circular have been sent to the Australian Embassy, Paris, together with copies of the Procedural Instructions for the General Assisted Passage Scheme and other instructions which should be of assistance to the Embassy staff.

*T.H.E. Heyes*  
(T.H.E. Heyes)  
SECRETARY.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

57/66028

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

17th October, 1960.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM

EXTENSION OF GENERAL ASSISTED PASSAGE  
SCHEME TO FRANCE

Following discussions with the French Government authorities, it has now been agreed that French nationals residing in France may receive financial assistance towards their passage costs to Australia under the terms of the General Assisted Passage Scheme, in accordance with the Amended Procedural Instructions issued by this Department on the 13th March, 1959 (file 59/65135)

2. The processing of applications for such assisted passages will be carried out by the Australian Embassy, Paris.

3. When scheduling nominations to the Embassy in respect of French Nationals, Commonwealth Migration Officers in the States should use the identification symbol "F" followed by the initial letter of the State, viz., FN1 (for N.S.W.) etc.

4. It should be carefully noted that this extension covers only French nationals resident in France. However, the Australian Embassy, Paris, may refer to this office, for consideration prior to acceptance, any application from a National of the other countries (also Belgium) listed in Para. 3 of the Procedural Instructions, if in the opinion of the Embassy, the family or applicant represents a migration gain. It is emphasised that the consent of the Central Office of the Immigration Department must be obtained, before any application from a national, other than French is approved.

*T. H. E. Heyes.*  
(T.H.E. Heyes)  
Secretary



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

57/66028

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

17th October, 1960.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM

EXTENSION OF GENERAL ASSISTED PASSAGE  
SCHEME TO FRANCE

Following discussions with the French Government authorities, it has now been agreed that French nationals residing in France may receive financial assistance towards their passage costs to Australia under the terms of the General Assisted Passage Scheme, in accordance with the Amended Procedural Instructions issued by this Department on the 13th March, 1959 (file 59/65135)

2. The processing of applications for such assisted passages will be carried out by the Australian Embassy, Paris.
3. When scheduling nominations to the Embassy in respect of French Nationals, Commonwealth Migration Officers in the States should use the identification symbol "F" followed by the initial letter of the State, viz., FN1 (for N.S.W.) etc.
4. It should be carefully noted that this extension covers only French nationals resident in France. However, the Australian Embassy, Paris, may refer to this office, for consideration prior to acceptance, any application from a National of the other countries (also Belgium) listed in Para. 3 of the Procedural Instructions, if in the opinion of the Embassy, the family or applicant represents a migration gain. It is emphasised that the consent of the Central Office of the Immigration Department must be obtained, before any application from a national, other than French is approved.

*T.H.E. Heyes.*  
(T.H.E. Heyes)  
Secretary



57/66028

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

17th October, 1960.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM

EXTENSION OF GENERAL ASSISTED PASSAGE  
SCHEME TO FRANCE

Following discussions with the French Government authorities, it has now been agreed that French nationals residing in France may receive financial assistance towards their passage costs to Australia under the terms of the General Assisted Passage Scheme, in accordance with the Amended Procedural Instructions issued by this Department on the 13th March, 1959 (file 59/65135)

2. The processing of applications for such assisted passages will be carried out by the Australian Embassy, Paris.

3. When scheduling nominations to the Embassy in respect of French Nationals, Commonwealth Migration Officers in the States should use the identification symbol "F" followed by the initial letter of the State, viz., FN1 (for N.S.W.) etc.

4. It should be carefully noted that this extension covers only French nationals resident in France. However, the Australian Embassy, Paris, may refer to this office, for consideration prior to acceptance, any application from a National of the other countries (also Belgium) listed in Para. 3 of the Procedural Instructions, if in the opinion of the Embassy, the family or applicant represents a migration gain. It is emphasised that the consent of the Central Office of the Immigration Department must be obtained, before any application from a national, other than French is approved.

*T. H. E. Heyes.*  
(T. H. E. Heyes)  
Secretary



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

57/66028

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

17th October, 1960.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM

EXTENSION OF GENERAL ASSISTED PASSAGE  
SCHEME TO FRANCE

Following discussions with the French Government authorities, it has now been agreed that French nationals residing in France may receive financial assistance towards their passage costs to Australia under the terms of the General Assisted Passage Scheme, in accordance with the Amended Procedural Instructions issued by this Department on the 13th March, 1959 (file 59/65135)

2. The processing of applications for such assisted passages will be carried out by the Australian Embassy, Paris.

3. When scheduling nominations to the Embassy in respect of French Nationals, Commonwealth Migration Officers in the States should use the identification symbol "F" followed by the initial letter of the State, viz., FN1 (for N.S.W.) etc.

4. It should be carefully noted that this extension covers only French nationals resident in France. However, the Australian Embassy, Paris, may refer to this office, for consideration prior to acceptance, any application from a National of the other countries (also Belgium) listed in Para. 3 of the Procedural Instructions, if in the opinion of the Embassy, the family or applicant represents a migration gain. It is emphasised that the consent of the Central Office of the Immigration Department must be obtained, before any application from a national, other than French is approved.

*T. H. E. Heyes.*  
(T.H.E. Heyes)  
Secretary





DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

26 OCT 1960  
1531/73

CANBERRA

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
PARIS.

File No: 63/3/1  
Memorandum No.730

19th October 1960

The Secretary  
Department of External Affairs  
Canberra -A.C.T.

French Immigration to Australia : Information  
distributed by French Consulate-General, Sydney

We attach a copy, with translation, of a document recently produced to us by an intending migrant and said to emanate from the French Consulate-General at Sydney. It would appear that this document has been used by the Consulate-General, until recently at least, as a routine reply to requests for information from French citizens considering migration to Australia.

2. It will be seen that this information sheet conveys a generally discouraging impression of prospects for French migrants to Australia. Moreover it contains a number of inaccuracies of fact, such as the statement that an intending migrant with dependants needs a guarantee of accommodation from an employer.

3. As to the first point, it is of course competent for the French Consular authorities to make their own assessment of conditions and prospects in Australia for the information of their nationals. There might however be advantage in taking some opportunity to ensure that the French Ambassador knows what sort of material is being, or has recently been, distributed. It would seem quite possible that he might not approve of this document in its present form.

4. In any event the factual inaccuracies in the paper would seem to justify mentioning it to the French Embassy, with a view to ensuring that if the French Consular authorities are going to give information to prospective migrants they at least inform them correctly about the formal conditions of entry.

Ambassador



## TRANSLATION

The Commonwealth of Australia offers few opportunities to migrants from France. Generally, French people, whether from France or the French Union, are required to meet their own travel expenses; they must expect serious difficulties in the matter of accommodation, and unless they possess an advanced knowledge of English, in the matter of employment also. Furthermore, certain professions cannot be practised due to the lack of recognised equivalence between French and Australian diplomas.

In the first instance, the migrant should contact the Immigration Section of the Australian Embassy, in Paris, or alternatively an Australian or British consular representative at his place of residence. He will be given by one or other of these authorities information on the guarantees he will be required to furnish with his application; these can vary according to his age, qualifications and family status.

The migrant will be required to show proof of having sufficient funds to undertake the voyage and to support himself during the first weeks following his arrival in Australia. If married, or if with dependent children, he must furnish an accommodation guarantee lodged by an employer and approved by the Department of Immigration in Australia. Each migrant is obliged to pass a medical examination which includes a lung X-ray.

It is most unwise to leave unprepared. Unless in possession of a work permit and disembarkation permit ( which can only be obtained after the immigration application has been approved ), the migrant exposes himself to the most serious difficulties.

If after consulting the Australian authorities the person concerned considers he can satisfy the conditions of age, health and necessary qualifications he must enter into correspondence with a potential employer and obtain an employment offer ( and similarly an accommodation guarantee, unless single ).

Once having arrived in Australia and obtained work, there is no objection to his seeking to change his employment if he wishes, subject, naturally to the terms of any contract he may have signed. Generally, the jobs which are the easiest to obtain at the moment are those of skilled worker, technicians, and (especially in Western Australia and Queensland) agricultural worker.

It is advisable however, to note that in the last case, the distance from the towns and the lack of means of transportation are such that only real "pioneers" are advised to try their luck. Stock-farming remains very costly and yields little profit.

Intellectuals, from humble office employees to surveyors, architects, doctors, lawyers, find with difficulty a place in the Australian economy, for, even with a thorough knowledge of English, they run against the competition of often better qualified Australian citizens.

The capitals of the six states ( Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Adelaide, Brisbane ) are very modern and shelter more than half the population. It is extremely difficult to find lodging. The rents are very high and tend to constantly increase.

The Australian continent, with a total area, approximately 15 times that of France, offers a varied climate from wet cold to tropical heat. The seasons, in the southern hemisphere are the opposite to those of France.

Such being the special conditions, in detail above, which rule French immigration to Australia - one which is moreover, very limited - it is important, before taking any decision, to weigh very carefully the advantages and the inconveniences which are involved in any plans of settling in Australia. The Consulate-General remains, of course, at the disposal of those wishing to receive further information.



## TRANSLATION

The Commonwealth of Australia offers few opportunities to migrants from France. Generally, French people, whether from France or the French Union, are required to meet their own travel expenses; they must expect serious difficulties in the matter of accommodation, and unless they possess an advanced knowledge of English, in the matter of employment also. Furthermore, certain professions cannot be practised due to the lack of recognised equivalence between French and Australian diplomas.

In the first instance, the migrant should contact the Immigration Section of the Australian Embassy, in Paris, or alternatively an Australian or British consular representative at his place of residence. He will be given by one or other of these authorities information on the guarantees he will be required to furnish with his application; these can vary according to his age, qualifications and family status.

The migrant will be required to show proof of having sufficient funds to undertake the voyage and to support himself during the first weeks following his arrival in Australia. If married, or if with dependant children, he must furnish an accommodation guarantee lodged by an employer and approved by the Department of Immigration in Australia. Each migrant is obliged to pass a medical examination which includes a lung X-ray.

It is most unwise to leave unprepared. Unless in possession of a work permit and disembarkation permit ( which can only be obtained after the immigration application has been approved ), the migrant exposes himself to the most serious difficulties.

If after consulting the Australian authorities the person concerned considers he can satisfy the conditions of age, health and necessary qualifications he must enter into correspondence with a potential employer and obtain an employment offer ( and similarly an accommodation guarantee, unless single ).

Once having arrived in Australia and obtained work, there is no objection to his seeking to change his employment if he wishes, subject, naturally to the terms of any contract he may have signed. Generally, the jobs which are the easiest to obtain at the moment are those of skilled worker technicians, and (especially in Western Australia and Queensland) agricultural worker.

It is advisable however, to note that in the last case, the distance from the towns and the lack of means of transportation are such that only real "pioneers" are advised to try their luck. Stock-farming remains very costly and yields little profit.

Intellectuals, from humble office employees to surveyors, architects, doctors, lawyers, find with difficulty a place in the Australian economy, for, even with a thorough knowledge of English, they run against the competition of often better qualified Australian citizens.

The capitals of the six states ( Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Adelaide, Brisbane ) are very modern and shelter more than half the population. It is extremely difficult to find lodging. The rents are very high and tend to constantly increase.

The Australian continent, with a total area, approximately 15 times that of France, offers a varied climate from wet cold to tropical heat. The seasons, in the southern hemisphere are the opposite to those of France.

Such being the special conditions, in detail above, which rule French immigration to Australia - one which is moreover, very limited - it is important, before taking any decision, to weigh very carefully the advantages and the inconveniences which are involved in any plans of settling in Australia. The Consulate-General remains, of course, at the disposal of those wishing to receive further information.



Le Commonwealth australien offre assez peu de possibilités à une émigration française.

En règle générale, le coût du voyage est à la charge du Français de la Métropole ou de l'Union Française qui doit s'attendre à de très sérieuses difficultés en matière de logement et, s'il n'a pas une connaissance avancée de la langue anglaise, d'emploi. Certains professions ne peuvent d'ailleurs être exercées faute d'équivalence reconnue entre les diplômes français et australiens.

L'immigrant français doit d'ailleurs, avant toute chose, entrer en rapport avec le service d'immigration de l'Ambassade d'Australie à Paris ou, à défaut, avec un représentant consulaire australien ou britannique du lieu de sa résidence. Il lui sera fourni, par l'une ou l'autre de ces autorités, les indications relatives aux garanties qu'il appartiendra de présenter à l'appui de sa demande et qui pourront d'ailleurs différer selon son âge, sa capacité, sa situation de famille.

L'immigrant devra justifier de moyens financiers lui permettant d'entreprendre le voyage et d'assurer sa subsistance au cours des premières semaines suivant son arrivée en Australie. S'il est marié, s'il a des enfants à charge, il devra fournir un certificat d'hébergement établi par la peine d'un employeur et visé par un Bureau d'Immigration en Australie. Tout immigrant est tenu de subir avec succès un examen médical comportant radiographie des poumons.

Il est extrêmement imprudent de partir à l'improviste; faute de posséder le visa de travail et le permis de débarquement (qui ne peuvent être obtenu que lorsque la demande d'immigration a été agréée), un immigrant s'exposerait aux plus graves ennuis.

Si, après consultation de l'autorité australienne, l'intéressé estime réunir les conditions d'âge, de santé, et de capacités requises, il lui faut entrer en correspondance avec un employeur éventuel et obtenir une offre (ainsi qu'une garantie d'hébergement s'il n'est pas célibataire).

Une fois entré en Australie et engagé dans une entreprise, rien ne s'oppose à ce qu'il sollicite un changement d'emploi si tel était son désir, sous réserve, bien entendu, des termes du contrat qu'il avait signé. D'une manière générale, des situations les plus faciles d'accès sont actuellement celles d'ouvrier qualifié, de technicien, et (surtout) en Australie occidentale et au Queensland) d'agriculteur. Il convient toutefois de noter que, dans ce dernier cas, l'éloignement des villes et la pauvreté des moyens de communications font que, seuls, de véritables "pionniers" peuvent tenter valablement leur chance. L'élevage reste très coûteux et rapporte peu.

Les intellectuels, depuis le modeste employé de bureau jusqu'aux géomètres, architectes, médecins, avocats, trouvent difficilement place dans l'économie australienne, car, même avec une connaissance approfondie de la langue anglaise, ils se heurtent à la concurrence de citoyens australiens souvent mieux qualifiés.

Les capitales des six états (Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Adelaide, Brisbane,) sont très modernes et abritent plus de la moitié de la population. Il est extrêmement difficile de s'y loger. Les loyers sont très élevés et ont tendance à augmenter constamment.

Le continent australien, d'une superficie à peu près égale à 15 fois celle de la France, offre une variété de climats allant du froid humide à la chaleur tropicale. Les saisons, dans l'hémisphère sud, sont à l'inverse de celles de la France.



Etant donné les conditions spéciales, ci-dessus détaillées qui réglementent l'immigration française en Australie - très restreinte d'ailleurs - il importe, avant de prendre une décision, de peser très attentivement les avantages et les inconvénients que comportent tous projets d'établissement en Australie. Ce consulat général reste bien entendu à la disposition des intéressés pour tous renseignements complémentaires qu'ils pourraient souhaiter recevoir.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

14th October, 1960.

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.




General Assisted Passage Scheme - France

Thank you for your 1531/73 of the 11th October with which was enclosed a copy of memorandum No. 667 of the 19th September, 1960, from the Australian Embassy, Paris, regarding the introduction of the General Assisted Passage Scheme in France.

2. It is pleasing to learn from this that the provision of information to prospective enquirers has improved with the availability of the fact pamphlets and the wages and taxation leaflets in the French language. It is also pleasing to learn that most of the accumulated back-log of work particularly in regard to the processing of applications from Yugoslav and Hungarian refugees has been overcome to a large extent and that the Paris staff are now in a better position to handle applications from French nationals.

3. All things considered, I think that we can now proceed with the introduction of the General Assisted Passage Scheme in France but since the accommodation question is still somewhat of a problem, the scheme could be introduced on the lines mentioned by the Ambassador in paragraph 6 of memorandum No. 667.

4. It is suggested that the 1st November, 1960, could be adopted as a commencement date for the Scheme in France and Commonwealth Migration Officers in Australia have been notified accordingly.

  
1. (T.H.E. Heyes)  
Secretary

*Mr. Macarison  
any decision before we inform  
Paris*  
*L. Hartley*

*Mr. Macarison*

*Since Paris are willing  
I suggest that a start be  
made*  
*RM 19/10*



1531/73.

11th October, 1960.

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

General Assisted Passage Scheme - France.

.... Forwarded herewith is a copy of a memorandum received from the Ambassador, Paris, regarding the introduction of the General Assisted Passage Scheme in Paris. Your comments on this memorandum would be very much appreciated.

2. In respect of paragraph 7 of the Ambassador's memorandum, the situation at the moment is that approval has not been forthcoming for the appointment of a second Group B clerk and an attempt to obtain a suitable United Kingdom based clerk has been unsuccessful. It will therefore be some time before this additional assistant is available. Therefore, the introduction of the Assisted Passage Scheme should be on the lesser scale mentioned by the Ambassador.

(G.HARTLEY)  
for the Secretary.

RFs

1/11



Mr. Macpherson

Could you look at Paris memo 667 before  
it is referred to Immigration - para 7 is  
of importance.

F. Hartley  
29/9

Mr. Macpherson

The decision has yet been reached on  
a second Australia. Board clerk to  
for Paris. The Treasury view is that one  
should use a U.K. based currency but  
one attempt at recommitment was  
not very successful. Even if approval  
is forthcoming, I would not expect a  
posting until some time next year. M. 7/10.





File No: 63/1/1  
Memorandum No: 667

19th September 1960

The Secretary  
Department of External Affairs  
Canberra -A.C.T.

General Assisted Passage Scheme - France

In my memorandum No.944 of the 4th December 1959, I wrote concerning the administrative arrangements necessary in this Embassy for the implementation of the General Assisted Passage Scheme in France.

2. I have recently reviewed this matter bearing in mind the probability that Mr Downer, having opened up the proposal personally with the French last year, may well be concerned over the continued delay in giving effect to the agreement subsequently reached. It seems probable also that the new French Ambassador to Australia may express some interest in the progress of the scheme, as he personally conducted the original discussion with Mr Downer and obtained for us the French Government's decision notified in our memorandum No.851 of 2nd October 1959.
3. One of the difficulties mentioned in my memorandum No.944 (para.5) namely the provision of information on occupational prospects in Australia for French men appears to be on the way towards solution. The Migration Office at The Hague has had French translations made of the "Fact" series of pamphlets and the "Wages and Taxes" leaflet; this Embassy has checked the translations and a bulk supply of this material is expected within the next few weeks. Mr Lord is confident that with this material and his own background knowledge, the inadequacy of information need no longer be considered an obstacle to the introduction of the G.A.P.S. scheme in France.
3. As a result of a concentrated drive, it has been possible to dispose of the greater part of the accumulated backlog of work mentioned in previous communications and there is a falling-off in the number of new applications from Jugoslav and Hungarian refugees reaching this Embassy. Consequently our staff is in a better position than previously to handle more French applications.
4. Although the problem of office accommodation is still acute, it now appears to be accepted that steps are to be taken to improve the position.
5. The question of medical interviews is also receiving attention.
6. Accordingly the question now arises whether an early beginning could be made with the G.A.P.S. in France. I would like to suggest that a start should be made rather quietly, by accepting applications for assisted passages that come our way through routine enquiries (which are likely to be increased by the publicity relating to the Lausanne Fair and Seminar). This would enable the staff to become familiar with procedures and also would give experience to the local shipping and travel companies in handling vouchers for assisted passages.
7. I do not think we will be in a position to handle any large number of applications before the arrival of the second <sup>Govt</sup> ~~grade~~ clerk who is to join our staff and I hope that this can be expedited. Pending his arrival, I feel





AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY.  
PARIS.

- 2 -

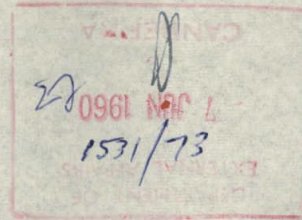
we should avoid any publicity activity that might swamp us with applications before we have the experience and the staff to deal with them expeditiously. In any case we are bound to consult the French authorities before launching any publicity drive.

8. In the light of these considerations I would be gratified if you would discuss the matter with the Department of Immigration and advise me of their reaction and yours.

  
Ambassador



57/1736(12)



1st June, 1960.

The Acting Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Information Provided to Prospective Migrants  
from France.

Your Reference 59/65072.

... I refer to your memorandum of 4th May and am enclosing a copy of a leaflet which it is proposed should be given to prospective migrants from France.

I feel that it would be useful if this leaflet were to be given to all prospective migrants. If you agree, you might be prepared to process it and arrange for supplies to be forwarded to all overseas posts.

*P. H. Cook*  
(P. H. COOK)  
Acting Secretary

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

For your information. Your 1531/73 refers.

1st June, 1960.

*P. H. Cook*  
(P. H. COOK)  
Acting Secretary

*enq. for Paris*



1531/73.  
306

25th June, 1960.

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

Information for Prospective Migrants

... With reference to your memorandum No. 165 of 22nd February, 1960, (2/1) I am enclosing for your information a copy of a draft pamphlet about employment prospects in Australia which is at present under consideration.

2. As this pamphlet has not yet been cleared for publication and distribution we would not like you to start issuing it prematurely. However, if you wish, you may draw on the information contained in the draft to assist in answering individual enquiries.

(G. Hartley)  
for the Secretary.



has not yet been decided and will be decided by the Government of Australia.

Australia enjoys a high level of employment with excellent employment opportunities in a wide range of occupations and industries. These opportunities vary according to the particular occupation and the particular industry. You may wish to obtain information about the particular occupation and industry which interests you.

You will appreciate that Australian employers are interested in the opportunities of employment offered to them. However, the Commonwealth Employment Service, the Government service, is able to provide information about the opportunities of employment in Australia. This service is also responsible for the recruitment of immigrants to Australia. If you are interested in employment in Australia, it is suggested that you write to the Commonwealth Employment Service, 151 Victoria Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

The Secretary,  
Commonwealth Employment Service,  
151 Victoria Street,  
Melbourne, Victoria.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA  
Naturally, to save time, it would be desirable to write  
by air mail.

The Department of Labour and National Service  
is interested in the opportunities of employment  
offered to them. However, the Commonwealth  
Employment Service, the Government service,  
is able to provide information about the  
opportunities of employment in Australia.



Australia enjoys a high level of prosperity, with excellent employment opportunities in a wide range of occupations and industries. As these opportunities may vary according to the particular occupation and as between localities, you may wish to obtain first-hand information about your employment prospects in the event of emigrating to Australia.

You will appreciate that Australian employers are usually unwilling to commit themselves to a firm offer of a position without the opportunity of interviewing the applicant. However the Commonwealth Employment Service, the national employment service conducted by the Department of Labour and National Service, is able to provide up-to-date and authoritative information about the prospects of intending migrants. This service is also ready to help migrants, on their arrival in Australia, to find suitable employment without delay.

If you have any queries at all about employment in Australia, it is suggested that you write direct to :

The Secretary,  
Department of Labour and National Service,  
Post Office, Box 2817AA,  
Melbourne, C.1,  
Victoria, Australia.

Naturally, to save time, it would be desirable to write air mail.



So that you may be given the information you may need before emigrating it would be helpful if you were to include in your letter the following details :

Your full name.

Your date of birth.

Education : Mention the schools or other educational institutions attended, the Standard reached and final examinations passed and any diplomas, degrees or other academic qualifications.

Vocational training : Give details of any vocational, trade or professional training and qualifications obtained.

Employment experience : List the various positions held, the period spent in each, the nature of the work you have done.

Please indicate also if you have any preferences for where you would wish to settle in Australia, the type of work you would like to do, whether you can read, write or speak English, and, if married, the number and ages of your children because of the possible need to take into account the availability of suitable accommodation and the appropriate educational facilities for them.

Accurate information on the above points and any other facts that you consider relevant will enable the Department of Labour and National Service to answer your queries in the most useful manner.

The Department is anxious to be of service to you.

The Department of Labour and National Service  
Australia



73  
1531/73

189

26th April, 1960.

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

Immigration - Repatriated French Families from North Africa.

A copy of your memorandum No. 63/1 of 26th February,  
was forwarded to the Department of Immigration.

2. A copy of the Department of Immigration's reply  
is forwarded herewith.

(G. Hartley)  
for the Acting Secretary.

73?



Registry

may I have the full plan  
5th

1531/73



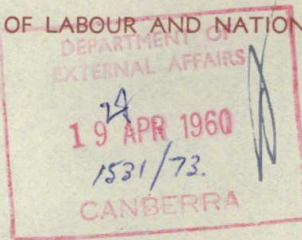




DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

TELEPHONE: M F O 3 6 1  
TELEGRAMS: COLABOUR, MELBOURNE  
PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO:  
THE SECRETARY,  
P.O. BOX 2817AA,  
MELBOURNE.

AND QUOTE No. 57/1736(9)



CENTURY BUILDING,  
125 SWANSTON STREET,  
MELBOURNE, C.I.

14th April, 1960

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Immigration - Paris

Your 1531/73

I refer to your memorandum of 11th March covering advice you have received from the Embassy in Paris about information sent by this Department to prospective French migrants.

As you will be aware, the Embassy receives our Monthly Summaries of Employment Trends which should provide sufficient information for the answering of enquiries as to employment conditions in Australia generally. It has been recognised, however, that requests for more specific information about the employment of individuals usually could not be satisfactorily answered by overseas posts, but need to be referred direct to this Department.

On average, each week we receive over 200 written enquiries from prospective migrants in a great many countries. From subsequent correspondence and contacts with migrants on arrival in Australia, it would seem that in general those writing to the Department have been satisfied with the advice and information given them - indeed complaints have been extremely rare. One difficulty, which is alluded to in your correspondence, is that enquirers sometimes give little or no information to serve as a basis for our reply, which in these circumstances must necessarily be in somewhat general and standard terms. The complaints brought to your attention could be in this category.

We are not in favour, however, of requiring those making enquiries to complete a questionnaire. It would not be easy to design a reasonably simple questionnaire that would be suitable for all classes of enquirers, ranging as they do from professional to unskilled workers, and more or less stereotyped responses to items on a questionnaire may be less useful than the narrative type material provided by most enquirers.

It may be useful if overseas posts were to advise those writing to this Department for employment information to include in their letter the following basic information:-

Name, Age, Sex, Marital Status, Education - level reached and examinations passed, occupational or trade training, professional qualifications, if any, and employment history given in detail.

These points could be listed, with brief explanatory comment, in a simple leaflet of some kind which could be given to those enquiring at overseas posts. I will seek the views of the Department of Immigration on this suggestion and will write to you again.



2.

Finally, I might mention that when enquirers are advised in a letter from this Department to contact the Australian Embassy or other overseas post this is done to enable them to obtain information on immigration and other matters outside the competence of this Department. We will ensure that in future this is made more explicit.

*H. A. Bland*

(H. A. BLAND)  
S e c r e t a r y



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

JP

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.



8th April, 1960.

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

We refer to your memorandum 1531/73 of 18.3.60, attaching memorandum 174 from the Australian Embassy, Paris, concerning the immigration of French families repatriated from North Africa.

We are arranging for the Acting Chief Migration Officer, The Hague, to contact your Ambassador, so that he might, in the near future, visit Paris to assess the potential and types of migrants we may get from this source.

French nationals who are former residents of North Africa, who are of European descent, and who now reside in France, are on the same footing regarding eligibility for migration as other French nationals living in France proper. From the Ambassador's letter it is quite clear that this policy is being adopted and, when the General Assisted Passage Scheme is implemented in France, former North African residents can be considered for assisted passages.

*to Paris  
20/4/60  
4/b*

*Amiff*  
*for* (T.H.E. Heyes)  
SECRETARY



63/1



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
13, RUE LAS CASES  
PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)

9 MAR 1960

25th February, 1960

CANBERRA

My dear Secretary,

The Acting Chief Migration Officer at The Hague, Mr Purcell, telephoned the other day to say that he had been instructed by his Department to send an officer to Paris to look into the arrangements for the initiation of the Assisted Passage Scheme in France. Subsequently, he sent to Miss Williams a memorandum embodying a copy of the advice that he had received from his central office concerning migration procedures in Paris. I am attaching a copy of this for your information.

Our understanding here was that the Migration Office at the Hague periodically made available to this Embassy the services of a Selection Officer to assist the Embassy in processing would-be migrants. It would appear, however, as though we were getting into a position in which the Immigration Department was issuing its instructions to this Embassy through the Migration Office in The Hague. Moreover, according to the second-last paragraph of the memorandum, the Immigration Department wishes the applicants who have dependents in Communist countries to be dealt with only by officers of the Migration Office at the Hague when they visit Paris.

The last point is the only one which differs from our present procedures, although its adoption will slow up the movement of such migrants. My object in referring to the memorandum is not to indicate any difficulty in following this advice, but to bring to your attention the fact that it involves a change in the channel of communication, and perhaps in the line of authority, which (even if it is known to the Department) had not been communicated to us here. I should add that our personal relations with the Hague have been entirely satisfactory, and they have been most helpful, not only in connection with the selection of migrants but also in providing us with supplies of Immigration forms when necessary. There has not been any disposition in the Hague office to attempt to control our office here, but it looks as though the Department of Immigration

on working basis w/ Paris. He said his Dept. was inclined to channel all major requests through us. I agreed that working relationship betw. Hague & Paris would require regular direct contact.

Sir Arthur Tange, C.B.E.,  
Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Canberra A.C.T.

→ M. Williams  
For Arthur Tange





AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
13, RUE LAS CASES  
PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)

Sir Arthur Tange, C.B.E.

- 2 -

25th February, 1960

expects the Hague to exercise some supervisory functions.

Some time ago I asked the Department to clarify a number of points before implementation of the Assisted Passage Scheme in France and I understand that these were taken up with the Department of Immigration. It is not clear to me whether we may expect to hear further about these matters through our own Department in Canberra or should rely mainly upon what the Hague Migration Office is able to tell us.

In the absence of any instructions from you, we would continue to let our relations with the Hague develop empirically in the same spirit of co-operation as already exists, but I am not clear as to whether the two Departments see the position in exactly the same light.

As regards the last paragraph of the memorandum enquiring when the next visit of an officer from the Hague should take place, we are limited by the lack of an office in which he can work. If Bowden is able to take recreation leave from 11th to 30th April, we shall have an office available for that period, but this may be affected by the timing of his return to Australia, which is still under consideration. In any case, you will appreciate that if Miss Williams is no longer to do any selection of applicants who have relatives in Communist countries, our difficulty in providing an office in which the Hague Migration officer can conduct interviews is a further source of delay in processing such applicants.

*Yours sincerely*  
*Ronald Walker*



TELEPHONE: 183434  
OFFICE HOURS:  
MON—FRI. 9-1, 2-5.30.

In reply quote No.

P.187  
PCP/MP

18th February, 1960.

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

(For the attention of Miss Williams)

Migration Processing Procedure.

Further to my recent telephone conversation, the full text of the advice received from my Central Office concerning migration procedure in Paris is as follows:-

- "
- (a) Forms 47 lodged at the Embassy should be most carefully examined before any "calling-up for interview"; and applications should be rejected when they are clearly ineligible, without interview - e.g., because of -
- (i) age
  - (ii) nationality
  - (iii) absence of accommodation guarantees where young children are involved;
- (b) it has been decided that the Liaison Officer should not (as he was doing) tour France, but should interview applicants in Paris; and that all selection interviews should also be conducted in Paris; United Kingdom Consulates should therefore refer all applications to Paris;
- (c) family units should be seen, not merely the member who is seeking travel facilities;
- (d) in cases where it is evident that applicants are dependant upon Church bodies for travel arrangements, visas should not be issued until those bodies have indicated that they can in fact "place" the applicants;
- (e) on no account should visa advice slips be prepared and then held in Paris (occasionally an individual holding a visa could proceed to Australia without telling the Embassy); and
- (f) a proper system of filing and of recording progress of applications (decisions given, by whom, reasons, etc.) should be followed. "

If implementation of the foregoing involves any changes from present procedures, could you please arrange for such changes to be introduced as soon as possible.

Canberra has also decided that cases involving applicants with dependants living in Communist countries should in future be dealt with directly, as far as possible, by officers from this post during their periodical visits to Paris. It would be appreciated if you would arrange for all such cases to be held for examination during these visits, and for reference of them to Canberra to be discontinued.

cc:td.....



- 2 -

Your advice would be appreciated as to when the next visit to Paris of an officer from this post should take place.

(SGD) P.C. PURCELL

Acting Chief Migration Officer



1531/73.

18th March, 1960

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Forwarded herewith is a copy of  
memorandum No. 174 from the Australian Embassy, Paris,  
regarding the potential source of immigration of  
French families repatriated from North Africa.

2. We should be glad of any comments that you  
would like us to pass on to the Embassy in Paris.

(G. Hartley)  
for the Acting Secretary.

AK  
1074



CONFIDENTIAL



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
13, RUE LAS CASES  
PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)

63/1

Memorandum No: 174

DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

26th February, 1960

10 MAR 1960

1531/73  
CANBERRA

The Secretary  
Department of External Affairs  
Canberra A.C.T.

A Potential Source of Immigration: Repatriated  
French Families from North Africa

A good deal of attention has been attracted by the problem of reintegrating into the French community the 350,000 French former residents of North Africa, especially from Tunisia and Morocco (another 80,000 are expected to come to France from Tunisia and Morocco within the next few months). According to figures published by the President of the National Association of French People from North Africa and Overseas, the families already repatriated from Tunisia and Morocco fall into the following categories :

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Public Servants .. .. .                                | 32,000 families |
| Liberal professions .. .. .                            | 2,500 "         |
| Businessmen .. .. .                                    | 7,500 "         |
| Agricultural occupations . . .                         | 2,700 "         |
| Artisans (more or less skilled<br>tradesmen) . . . . . | 8,500 "         |
| Workmen (presumably relatively<br>unskilled) .. .. .   | 35,200 "        |
| Retired .. .. .  | 10,300 "        |

2. Frequently, enquiries are received from French people who are still resident in Tunisia or Morocco, or in Algeria, regarding the possibility of emigrating to Australia. The present position is that French people living in Tunisia and Morocco are told that they must have a sponsor to lodge an application in Australia. In practice, this advice puts an end to their interest in emigrating to Australia. French people living in Algeria who apply to the British Consul are referred to this Embassy; we send them the usual forms and tell them they will have to come to Paris for an interview at a later stage. This usually is the last we hear from them.

3. Frenchmen from North Africa who have already established themselves in France are treated as other French people. They are eligible to go to

.. / ...

CONFIDENTIAL

*refer to Immigration  
for any comments re  
any sent to Paris  
9th*  
National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



CONFIDENTIAL



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
13, RUE LAS CASES  
PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)

Memorandum NO: 174

-2-

26th February, 1960

Australia as fare paying immigrants if they have no children and possess landing money of £25 per person (and can satisfy our normal immigration requirements); but those who have families are eligible only if they have a sponsor in Australia who can provide accommodation or if they possess enough money to pay a deposit on a house on arrival (about £1000). These conditions often prevent them from pursuing enquiries any further.

4. When the Assisted Passage Scheme becomes operative in France the position of these repatriated French people with children will be radically altered, since in addition to receiving portion of their fare, selected immigrants will no longer need a sponsor in Australia or money for a deposit on a house. It is possible, therefore, that we shall receive a very large number of applications from these people when the provisions of the Assisted Passage Scheme become well known. Taking this into account, I would expect no difficulty in our obtaining 1000 French immigrants per annum (a figure mentioned to me by Mr Downer when he was here). Indeed many more may wish to go to Australia.

5. I would suggest that this matter might be discussed with the Immigration Department, as it throws rather a different light upon the possibilities of migration from France in the near future. It should also be noted that some of the French residents of North Africa are of Maltese or Italian descent and some may be partly of Arab descent.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "E. Ronald Walker".

AMBASSADOR.

CONFIDENTIAL



1531/73

11th March, 1960.

The Secretary,  
Department of Labour and National Service,  
125 Swanston Street,  
MELBOURNE, Victoria.

Immigration - Paris

...

We attach for your consideration a copy of Paris memorandum No. 165 of 22nd February, 1960. Similar enquiries have been raised by other Missions overseas, and we should be grateful for your comments on the points raised by our Embassy.

(G. Hartley)  
for the Secretary

R/S/4/4/60





AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
13, RUE LAS CASES  
PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)



22nd February, 1960.

Ref: 2/1.  
Memo No: 165.

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Canberra.

Immigration - Paris

The Department has already been informed in the Ambassador's memorandum No. 1012 of 26th November, 1959, of the difficulties we have at this office in advising potential migrants of their possibility of employment in particular trades in Australia.

We have some general literature supplied by the Department of Labour and National Service, but it is not adequate to form a basis for any reasonably accurate advice to the intending migrant, certainly there is no Officer at the Embassy qualified to give such advice. We have therefore for some time answered requests for information on employment possibilities in Australia by a leaflet stating that in general employment conditions are good and that for particular information on the applicant's trade or profession he should make direct request to the Department of Labour and National Service in Melbourne.

We have increasing evidence that this procedure is not producing the results which were intended. We have been repeatedly shown by migrants who have contacted Melbourne direct a stereotyped reply giving only the most general information on Australian conditions, and very general "encouraging" reports on the employment situation in Australia, and in some cases referring enquirers to the Australian Embassy, Paris "for further information". We do not know whether this means that the Department of Labour and National Service is unable to give detailed replies to the enquirers or whether the enquirers have failed to give sufficient information on which some useful advice might be based.

We should therefore be grateful if the Department would discuss, either directly or through the Department of Immigration, with the Department of Labour and

.../

*refer a copy to Dept of Labour and Nat Service as we have had queries for the*

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



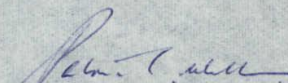


AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
13, RUE LAS CASES  
PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)

- 2 -

National Service, the whole matter, possibly with a view to formulating a questionnaire which we could distribute to intending migrants if they wish to obtain advice on their chances of employment in a particular trade or profession in Australia.

You will appreciate that this is a question which will become more pressing if and when the general passage scheme is introduced and more applications from French persons are received.

  
Secretary.



CONFIDENTIAL

1531/73

23rd December, 1959

AUSTRALIAN INTERESTS IN FRANCE  
GUIDANCE PAPER

MR. ROWLAND

I refer to your Note 25/1/3/7 of 4th December, 1959. The following are two paragraphs from the Consular Section for inclusion in your guidance paper.

(1) Migration

France is regarded as a potential source of migrants for Australia by the Minister and Department of Immigration. While the French Government is not prepared to authorise official publicity in favour of migration to Australia (as it regards France as a country of immigration) the French authorities have recently raised no objections to the application of the provision of the General Assisted Passage Scheme to French citizens desiring to migrate to Australia.

At present the Embassy is issuing about 1,200 visas a year for officials, business visitors and tourists. It seems likely that this number will increase after the introduction of the General Assisted Passage Scheme.

(2) Australian Community

About 150 Australian citizens resident in France are registered with the Embassy. As a tourist country, France attracts a considerable number of Australian visitors and the Embassy is called upon to perform the usual range of consular functions on behalf of Australian visitors and residents. As far as we know, there are no special problems connected with these functions.

(W. G. A. Landale,  
Consular and Protocol Branch

Mr. Rowland 11/2 → File C & P

I think this should  
be put on a C & P file

wroz 13/12

CONFIDENTIAL



SECRET

25/1/3/7

4th December, 1959

AUSTRALIAN INTERESTS IN FRANCE : REPORTING FROM THE  
AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY, PARIS.

LEGAL ADVISER

PAC.AM

S. & S.E.A.

M.T.

U.N.

E.R.

→ C. & P.

SOUTHERN

EUROPE

ADMIN.(for information)

The Secretary wishes to provide further guidance to the Australian Embassy, Paris, on priorities to be observed in the Embassy's political and economic reporting. To this end, a departmental commentary, in terms of Australian interests in France and of French external interests, on the list of topics set out in the Minister's letter to Dr. Walker of 20th March, 1959 (copy attached), is to be prepared.

2. It is suggested that this paper should follow broadly the lines of the guidance notes prepared for the Australian Embassy, Brussels, viz. it should be divided into two sections, the first seeking to define Australia's interests in France, the second setting out the nature of reports required, and the priorities to be observed, in reporting on political and economic topics. The commentary should of course be drafted in the light of the Secretary's advice to Dr. Walker that the diplomatic strength of his staff will probably remain unchanged for the foreseeable future.

3. Attached is a suggested outline of the commentary with a suggested allocation of subjects between branches and sections. It would be appreciated if the officers concerned would pass contributions to E.A. & M.E. Branch by 21st December for incorporation in a single document.

(J.R. Rowland)

Head: E.A. & M.E. Branch

M.E. Lyon

Mr Bennett

Mr to [unclear]

Nothing required if Protocol  
JRS  
7/12

gratified if you  
would prepare  
drafts for me

wrote 8/12

SECRET



25/1/3/7

Guidance Notes for Australian Embassy, Paris.

SECTION I. Australian Interests in France.

A. Political.

- E 1. Franco-Australian Relations - General
- E 2. France - Internal Developments
- E 3. France - External Policy:
  - E (a) East-West Relations
  - E (b) Europe
  - A. & M.E. (c) Africa and Middle East (incl. Algeria and the French Community).
  - S. & S.E.A. (d) Asia
  - PAC. AN (e) Pacific
  - SOUTHERN (f) Antarctica
- E 4. France - Defence:
  - E (a) N.A.T.O.
  - N.T. (b) S.E.A.T.O.
- 5. France and United Nations:
  - (a) General
  - U.R. (b) Disarmament
  - (c) Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories
  - LEGAL ADVISER (d) Law of the Sea *etc.*

B. Economic.

- ( 1. European Economic Integration
- E.R. ( 2. Trade
- ( 3. Civil Aviation *etc.*

C. General.

- ( 1. Migration
- C. & P. ( 2. Australian Community *etc.*

SECTION 2. Reporting from Australian Embassy, Paris.

- ( 1. General
  - 2. Political Reporting:
    - (a) Nature of reports
    - (b) Priorities to be observed
  - 3. Economic Reporting:
    - (a) Nature of reports
    - (b) Priorities to be observed
- Each Branch or Section to submit its own views.



SECRET

C O P Y

25/1/3/7

20th March, 1957.

I think it would be useful, at the beginning of your mission in Paris, if I gave you guidance to the more important subjects upon which we should like to receive periodic reports from you; and the main subjects upon which we would expect you to represent the interests and point of view of Australia in Paris.

2. In what I write below you may find a requirement exceeding your resources of External Affairs and attached staff; and, in that event, you will of course apply priorities.

3. The following tabulation is divided into three sections: the first deals with European development; the second with developments in French foreign policy and the internal politics of the French Union; the third concerns economic developments inside the French Union. I have indicated those subjects with respect to which you should, whenever opportune and appropriate, make a special point of enunciating the Australian point of view in your dealings with the French Government.

4. Taking the general European context first:

N.A.T.O. We are most interested in the development of  
N.A.T.O. with special reference to -

- (a) European defence, including France's view of her role in European defence. (I should like periodic reports on French military capacity and on French thinking about her nuclear position.)
- (b) Germany.
- (c) N.A.T.O. reform.
- (d) N.A.T.O.: Extension of interest to Asia; Africa; and the Middle East.
- (e) General de Gaulle's proposal for a three power directorate. (You will know from the Prime Minister's letter dated 12th November, 1958, to the United Kingdom High Commissioner, Canberra, sent under cover of our memorandum No. 500 of 13th November, 1958, what our views are on de Gaulle's proposals. This letter will have also given you an idea of our general thinking on N.A.T.O.'s role in Asia.
- (f) Netherland's complaints in N.A.T.O. about Indonesia. (In your contacts with the Netherlands' representative to N.A.T.O. on questions relating to Dutch New Guinea, it will be necessary for you to avoid any commitments except under specific instructions from Australia. It is possible that the Dutch may attempt to elicit information from you not available to them in Canberra on the trend of our general thinking on the Dutch New Guinea problem.)

His Excellency Dr. E.R. Walker, C.B.E.,  
Australian Ambassador,  
Australian Embassy,  
P A R I S.

SECRET



SECRET

- 2 -

(It goes without saying that in addition to receiving reports from you, in the N.A.T.O. context, on European defence and Germany, we should very much like to have reports on French estimates of, and French policies towards -

- (1) internal developments inside the Communist bloc countries.
- (2) Russian intentions in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and especially Asia. (This is clearly of major importance).
- (3) Sino-Russian relations; Russo-Yugoslav relations; Russian relations with the Satellites.
- (4) Western Germany : developments inside Western Germany; Russo-West German relations; Franco-German relations.

European Economic Integration.

- (a) Developments in the European Economic Community and French politics therein.
- (b) Developments in connection with the Free Trade Area including the French attitude.

(In the past your Embassy has been asked to make representations to the French Government aimed at protecting Australia's interests in European and other markets. You will be kept informed of current developments of Australia's attitude in this field, and those aspects that we desire to be taken up with the French).

5. Coming now to more particular contexts, we should like from time to time to have reports on -

FRENCH UNION : FOREIGN POLICY

(a) France and South East Asia.

- (i) French estimates of developments in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia especially French views on the future of Laos and Cambodia, the prospects for Diem and Cambodian relations with her neighbours.

(It would also be an advantage if you could keep in touch with the representatives of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia accredited to France).

- (ii) French estimates of developments in North Viet Nam.

(See above comment in parenthesis)

- (iii) French policies towards Indonesia including the French attitude towards arms for Indonesia.

(You will of course be conscious throughout of the place which the problem of Indonesia occupies in our thinking and you should take every suitable opportunity that offers of expressing to the French our views on Dutch New Guinea, pointing out always our general policy of trying to maintain good relations with the Indonesians).

- (iv) French appreciation of trends in South East Asia, in particular Communist activities and influences. (This subject is clearly of major importance to us and one of our first objectives should be to do what we can to cultivate in Paris a recognition of

SECRET



SECRET

the global nature of the Communist cold-war threat and a willingness to support American policies of standing firm on issues with the Communists in the Far East).

(b) France, French Territories and Africa.

- (i) French policy towards Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.
- (ii) French possessions in the Pacific.
- (iii) French policies towards Black Africa with special reference to French territories and their relationships with France.

(c) France and the Middle East.

French policies in the Middle East with particular reference to the United Arab Republic, Israel and Lebanon.

(You will be aware, from the various statements made by the Prime Minister and myself, and from Australian attitudes expressed in the United Nations, of Australian policy under this heading).

(d) France and S.E.A.T.O.

French policies towards and inside S.E.A.T.O., including French views on the development of S.E.A.T.O. and on the relationship of S.E.A.T.O. to N.A.T.O. and other regional bodies.

(It would be helpful if you could encourage French interest in S.E.A.T.O. and - subject to our reservations about de Gaulle's proposals for a three power directorate - in the problems of maintaining security in this region.)

(e) France and East Asia.

- (i) French policies towards Communist China, Formosa and Japan.
- (ii) French estimates of the internal situation in mainland China and French assessments of Communist China's external policies.

(f) France and United Nations.

- (i) French policies on major issues before the United Nations.
- (ii) French views and policies on disarmament.
- (iii) French attitudes on trusteeship and on colonial questions generally.

(France will in 1960 cease to be an Administering Member of the Trusteeship Council and will retain its seat there only by virtue of being a permanent member of the Security Council. We would hope that France would continue to show sympathy for our trusteeship problems. Every opportunity should be taken of maintaining their sympathy, both in a general way and on specific issues as they occur.)

SECRET



SECRET

- 4 -

(iv) French policies on the Law of the Sea.

(This is a subject of considerable importance to us. You will be aware of our thinking and, although the question is momentarily less topical than it was, I should like you whenever the occasion offers to keep our views before the French Government).

(v) French participation in the South Pacific Commission.

(g) France and Antarctica.

French attitudes towards Antarctic questions and towards the treaty under examination in Washington.

(Australia and France have co-operated in the past over Antarctic expeditionary activity to the advantage of both. It is very much in our interest to maintain the best of relations with Expeditions Polaires Francaises.

As Antarctic claimants Australia and France have some community of interests. Both have subscribed to the main lines of an Antarctic treaty as proposed by President Eisenhower on 2nd May, 1958, the features of which are (1) a non-militarized Antarctic, (2) freedom of scientific activity, (3) freezing of territorial claims.

In preliminary discussions in Washington there is now general French agreement between French and Australian viewpoints but this was only achieved after a series of discussions with officials at the Quai d'Orsay. Discussions in Paris on Antarctic matters have proved to be more fruitful than has international discussion in other places and this will probably continue to be the case. You will be kept informed of our views which you should from time to time bring before the French authorities).

FRENCH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS.

6. I would like reports from time to time on the French economy, and France's international economic and commercial relations and policies, particularly as these bear on our economic interests.

GENERAL.

7. It would be as well if in this letter I also recalled the particular subjects which have given rise to disagreement between the French and ourselves.

Franco-Australian Civil Aviation Relations.

- (a) The French have argued for some time (without convincing us) that, in the field of civil aviation, Australia has not extended the consideration to which they are entitled. At the head of the list of grievances is their failure to secure traffic rights at Sydney for T.A.I.'s service from Paris to Noumea.
- (b) The whole field of Franco-Australian civil aviation relations was covered in informal and very frank discussions that took place in Melbourne last November between Australian and French civil aviation delegations. A detailed report of these discussions was forwarded to the Embassy under cover of memorandum No. 539 of 11th December, 1958.

SECRET



SECRET

- 5 -

Subsidised French Flour.

- (a) Since 1950, France has substantially increased her share of the world export flour market. In Australia's view -
  - (i) France has been able to do this only because she heavily subsidises her flour and wheat exports;
  - (ii) The French subsidies contravene G.A.T.T.
  - (iii) We face the prospect of being forced out of our traditional export markets for flour if France continues her present flour export policy.
- (b) Following unsuccessful attempts to iron out our difficulties with France on this matter by means of bilateral discussions we had resort to G.A.T.T. The Panel of Conciliation appointed to hear the matter found in November, 1958, that -
  - (i) The system of payments made by the French Government to exporters of flour resulted in the grant of subsidies within the terms of G.A.T.T.
  - (ii) These subsidies contributed largely to the increase of French exports of wheat and flour.
  - (iii) French exports of flour "have in fact to a large extent displaced Australian supplies" in our traditional markets in South and South-East Asia.
- (c) The Panel recommended, in effect, that France revise its system of financing exports of flour to South-East Asia, or agree to enter into consultations with Australia before making new contracts for the export of flour to South-East Asian markets.
- (d) The Panel's report was adopted by the contracting parties of G.A.T.T. The French delegation did not accept the Panel's conclusions but agreed to bring its recommendations to the notice of their Government.
- (e) The Embassy is well acquainted with this matter. The Ambassador led the Australian delegation in the last round of bilateral discussions with the French (July, 1958).

Trade Imbalance.

Australia has had a current trade surplus with France of over £A.50 million over the last six years. Our main exports are greasy wool and sheepskins while our main imports are silk piece goods and metal manufactures and machinery. The French would like assurances of increased markets in Australia but have been told that under the Australian non-discriminatory system of global import quotas no such assurances can be given. A note on this and other trade questions was sent to the Embassy on 25th August, 1958.

8. You will appreciate that the above list is not meant to be exhaustive or to restrict your judgment. No doubt other subjects will arise on which you will wish to report. As a general practice you will of course keep your Australian colleagues at other Australian posts informed of major developments of direct interest to them which you report to me.

9. A most important part of your Embassy functions will be the furtherance of Australia's commercial interests. It will have senior representation from the Trade Department. Correspondence between the Secretaries of External Affairs and Trade on this subject, copies of

SECRET



SECRET

- 6 -

which have been sent to the Embassy, will indicate our desire that the effort should be a well co-ordinated and co-operative one. You would be well advised to keep before you the terms of the Prime Minister's direction of December 1950, governing the relations between the Senior Government Representative (yourself) and representatives of other Departments.

10. In discussions with the Trade Department we have recognised that there will be visits to Paris from time to time of officials concerned in Trade and economic matters, especially for the purpose of contact with the standing or ad hoc international conferences (e.g. O.E.E.C.) that are held in Paris. This is the product of the development of the Six and the corresponding need for co-ordination of any commercial activities in all European capitals (and elsewhere where the Europeans are competing with us). We regard these visits as normal but, although they do not directly affect the Ambassador's jurisdiction, we have asked that he be kept informed the better to enable him or his staff to maintain continuity of effort. Sir Edwin McCarthy and Mr. Warwick Smith (Commercial Advisor in London) may make occasional visits. Both understand their informal status vis-a-vis the French Government should their enquiries lead them to want to have talks with the French Government and I have no doubt you will assist them with their contacts, expecting at the same time that your Embassy will be kept fully informed.

(Sgd.) R. G. Casey.

SECRET



153/73.

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

MIGRATION FROM FRANCE TO AUSTRALIA

... We attach for your consideration a copy of memorandum No. 780 of 3rd September, 1959, from the Australian Embassy in Paris.

2. We would appreciate your comments on this.

3. In our memorandum 329, mentioned in the first paragraph of the attachment, we passed on to the Embassy the gist of your memorandum 57/66028 of 15th July, 1959.

4. As regards paragraph 5 of the attachment, we wonder whether you would care to consult the Department of Trade on their interest in the activities of the Comptoir National in Australia.

*W.G.A.*  
(W.G.A. Landale)  
for the Secretary.





DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

9 SEP 1959

1531/73  
CANBERRA

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
PARIS.

63/1/1.

Memo No. 780.

3rd September, 1959.

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Canberra - A.C.T.

MIGRATION FROM FRANCE TO AUSTRALIA.

1. Thank you for your Memo No. 329 of the 22nd July, 1959 - your 1531/73 - concerning the above.
2. Since we first wrote to you, M. Marais, of the Comptoir National, has again been in touch with us and he has now suggested that in place of the former plan, his bank should now proceed to publish a brochure containing details of the facilities which the Comptoir National could extend to potential French migrants to Australia. The especial facilities which M. Marais has in mind are the arrangements offered by his bank, in association with some Australian Insurance companies, to extend assistance towards passage costs of sponsored migrants (~~and~~ the sponsor in Australia supplying the necessary guarantees), and facilities by his bank for short-term loans to migrants upon arrival in Australia to assist in establishment in business, etc. M. Marais is aware that under present French Foreign Exchange Control the amount of money which the migrant may take with him upon his departure from France is severely restricted and that his bank could not, therefore, offer especial assistance on transfer of capital of the migrant before his departure. Under present procedure, the migrant applies to the French Foreign Exchange Control through an Australian bank after he has become established in Australia and a Certificate of Residence has been issued by the authorities in his favour.
3. During his conversation, I think M. Marais made fairly clear that the brochure which his bank visualizes is one which would be primarily an advertisement of the special facilities offered by his bank and only incidentally a source of general information to potential migrants on Australian conditions. As you know, a number of Australian banks produce booklets on Australia, some of which this office distributes from time to time, the booklets in the main being informative about Australian conditions generally and, very secondarily, advertisements for the bank of issue. In some cases these

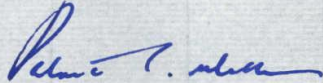
*was 15/9*  
1. Mr. Lantale to see.  
2. R/S to me to send copy + Summary  
Hlp. 11/2

/....



bank booklets cover aspects, for example, re establishing business in Australia, which are not covered by Commonwealth publications, and we find them very valuable in meeting enquiries from potential migrants. While, therefore, M. Marais' bank has a precedent insofar as we do have stocks of leaflets from other banks, the position is rather different in that the Comptoir National booklet is, apparently, primarily concerned with advertising the bank's facilities and, very secondarily, providing general information on Australia.

4. A second feature of M. Marais' suggestion which should be brought to the notice of the Department of Immigration is his bank's intention to include in the brochure details of ~~our~~ private assistance towards the passages of sponsored migrants. Such schemes, I understand, have been of concern to the Department of Immigration in the past.
5. The Trade Counsellor at this Embassy has been in contact already with his Department in Australia, reporting M. Marais' suggestions. As you know, the Comptoir National is the only non-British bank established in Australia and in a general way the trade authorities are concerned to give the bank any possible assistance in order to encourage its interest in investment in Australia. M. Marais has consistently pointed out the special position which his bank enjoys and we would like to be in a position to give him an early reply to the questions he has now raised.

  
PATRICIA WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.



HEH.BE

HEH.BE

1531/73.

329

22nd July, 1959.

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

Migration from France to Australia.  
Your Reference: No. 600.

---

Thank you for your memorandum of 17th June about the offer made by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris in respect of loans for approved migrants. We sent a copy to the Department of Immigration, who replied as follows:

"This Department does not favour giving names of intending migrants to that, or any other, Bank, and agrees with the comments of the writer expressed in his paragraph 4."

(H.E. Holland)  
for the Secretary.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

NS

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

15th July, 1959.

DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

17 JUL 1959

1531/73

CANBERRA

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Migration From France to Australia.

On the 30th June, 1959, you sent me a copy of a letter from Mr. Alan Renouf, Counsellor at the Australian Embassy, Paris, concerning the interest of the French Bank Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris in contacting prospective migrants to Australia.

This Department does not favour giving names of intending migrants to that, or any other, bank, and agrees with the comments of the writer expressed in his paragraph 4.

x Paris 22/7

T.H.E. Heyes.  
(T.H.E. Heyes)  
SECRETARY.

C41D



HEH.HMS

1531/73.

1st July, 1959.

Dear Sir,

P.M. CONNOR: MIGRATION TO CANADA

...

The enclosed letter addressed to the Australian High Commissioner was opened in our Records Office, but is really meant for you.

Yours sincerely,

(H.E. Holland)  
for the Secretary.

The Secretary,  
Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,  
State Circle,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.



HEH:PVR

1531/73

30th June, 1959.

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Migration from France

... For your information and comment please  
find attached hereto copy of Paris memorandum No. 600  
of 17th June, 1959 in regard to a suggestion put forward by  
a French bank with a view to financing French people migrating  
to Australia.

(H.E. Holland)  
for the Secretary





DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
13, RUE LAS CASES  
PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)

Ref: 63/1/1  
Memo. No. 600

24 JUN 1959

17th June, 1959.

1531/73  
CANBERRA

MEMORANDUM TO:

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

MIGRATION FROM FRANCE TO AUSTRALIA

1. Subsequent to Mr. Downer's announcement to the press here that the General Assisted Passages Scheme might be extended to migrants from France to Australia, Mr. Marais, the Deputy Director of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris communicated with the Embassy. (As you are aware, the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris is the only French bank established in Australia). M. Marais said that his bank was interested in getting in touch with prospective migrants who might require assistance with passage money, etc. The bank, he said, would normally give assistance where a migrant had a guaranteed job in Australia and could therefore give some security from an Australian source.
2. M. Marais went on to ask whether the Embassy could facilitate the bank's work by enabling the bank to communicate with prospective migrants from France. M. Marais said that what he had in mind was getting from the Embassy a list of prospective migrants from time to time.
3. We have told M. Marais that we can give him no reply to his enquiry without obtaining instructions from Canberra. Your advice would be appreciated.
4. Our thoughts on the matter are that it would not be wise for the Embassy to help the bank in the way that it has in mind. The bank has means other than obtaining lists of the prospective migrants from the Embassy which it could use to get in touch with migrants, for example, advertisements. Furthermore, by giving lists of migrants to the Comptoir National, the Embassy would put itself in the position of discriminating in favour of this bank and against other banks who might be interested in making loans to migrants.

*In Landale:  
Do comment please.  
I recollect how Canberra went  
asking when the other Immigration  
attache gave information  
WMM 28/5*

*Alan Renouf*  
(Alan Renouf)  
COUNSELLOR

*Mr Holland*

*I think we ought to  
ask Immigration  
for their comments*

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



JFM:RM

1531/73

25th February, 1959.

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA.

Immigration from France

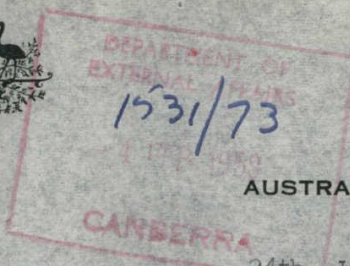
....

Attached for your information is a copy of  
memorandum No. 98 of 24th January, 1959, from the Australian  
Embassy, Paris.

*JFM*  
(J.F. Meere)  
for the Secretary.

*P/A*





Ref: 63/1.

Memo No. 98

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
PARIS.

24th. January 1959.

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Immigration from Europe.

Mr. Soucasse of the French Broadcasting Network called yesterday. His organization had been told by telegram that the Department of Immigration now intends to seek migrants from France and Belgium.

2. The statement referred to was attributed to the Minister, Mr. Downer, at the Australian Citizenship Convention on 20th. January and Mr. Soucasse evidently regarded it as providing matter for a broadcast.

3. Having regard to the French Government's attitude towards Immigration, my reply was careful and limited to saying that the Embassy knows of no change in the Department of Immigration's attitude towards French citizens migrating to Australia, who, although we maintain no Immigration office in France, are always welcome, subject of course to the usual requirements. I also asked Mr. Soucasse if he had seen the article on page 8 of the Times of 21st. January in which no mention is made of France or Belgium.

4. Mr. Soucasse also asked about wages and the cost of living in Australia. I gave him a copy of Pamphlet No. 27 "Wages and Taxation Rates in Australia" published by Australia House in 1958, and showed him the News and Information Bureau's price list bulletin for December last year.

*Henry E. Soucasse*

Vice-Consul.



HSN:HMS.

37.

1531/73

27th January, 1959.

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS

IMMIGRATION WORK IN FRANCE

I refer to our memorandum No. 471 of 24th October, 1958.

2. Forwarded herewith is a copy of memorandum No. 57/66028 of 13th January, 1959, from the Department of Immigration, Canberra.

(H.S. North)  
for the Acting Secretary.

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Referred for your information.

§  
(H.S. North)  
for the Acting Secretary.  
27.1.59.

P/A



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,

CANBERRA, A.C.T.

13th January, 1959.

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Immigration Work in France.

Referring to your memorandum 1531/73 of the 24th October last, a report from the Hague that the liaison officer from London carried out interviews not only at Paris but also in the provincial cities of France, caused consideration to be given to the question of whether selection interviews should also be carried out away from Paris.

2. Having regard to the number and reported quality of the potential migrants available in France, and the fact that provincial processing would be far more time-absorbing and costly than concentrated processing at Paris, it has been decided that the original plan of selection interviewing at Paris only shall be followed. It is fully appreciated that this could well reduce the number of migrants which we will be able to obtain from France, but it is considered that the cost of provincial interviewing is out of all proportion to the possible gain.

3. It is desired that the revised arrangements for selection interviewing be implemented as early as possible, and in this regard I have instructed the Chief Migration Officer at The Hague to send one of his officers to Paris to discuss accommodation and other arrangements with your officers of the Australian Embassy there.

4. It will be appreciated if you will please inform the Australian Embassy in Paris in this matter.

A. L. Nutt.  
Acting Secretary.



DOH/HT.

1531/73

24th October, 1958.

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

IMMIGRATION WORK IN FRANCE

... I attach for your information a copy of a memorandum from the Department of Immigration. We have agreed to this new arrangement. We note that Immigration feel this new arrangement will afford some relief to the Staff of the Embassy. I should be glad if you would, after the system has been working for a little time, advise the Department of the effect which it has on the Embassy work load.

2. I am sending a copy of this memorandum and attachment to the Australian Embassy, The Hague, for information.

(D. O. Hay)  
Assistant Secretary.

Australian Embassy,  
THE HAGUE.

Copy for your information.

(D. O. Hay)  
Assistant Secretary.



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Mr B.C. Hill

Slad yr. comments  
on this, from yr.  
personal experience  
as Head E.A.M.F.

↓

MA

23/10/58

Mr Hay

It is good of Mr Heyes to inform us of the arrangements he is making. It would have seemed more usual for Immigration to have arranged for someone to have gone over from A.H. (whence the Liaison Officer comes to Paris) but I suppose that if Mr Heyes wishes to use the Migration Mission in The Hague for this work, we could have no objection.

I would think that in fact the new arrangements will make little real difference to Mr Holland's work in Paris - it is important that he do the business mentioned in para 4 promptly and presumably also do preliminary

OVER



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
processing of other applications between  
the visits of the Migration Officer from  
The Hague and the liaison Officer from Lon-  
don. I think therefore that we should not  
accept, before the new scheme has been in  
operation for a while, the assertion in para  
3 that "the above proposals ... will no doubt  
afford some welcome relief to the diplomatic  
staff".

*Rf6*  
23/x/5-8



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, 1958  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.



NS

20 in October 1958

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA.

IMMIGRATION WORK IN FRANCE.

In view of the increasing volume of applications for entry to Australia, as migrants, by residents of France, and in line with this Department's general desire that such applications should be screened by our own trained officers, wherever possible, I am writing to the Chief Migration Officer at The Hague asking him to make available one of his officers for a visit to Paris every month or few weeks, to interview potential migrants.

2. It will, of course, be desirable that such visits should coincide with those of the Liaison Officer, London, who already makes periodical trips to Paris to see to his side of such applications. The Chief Migration Officer, The Hague, is being asked to co-ordinate the operation with the Embassy in Paris and the Senior Liaison Officer, London.

3. I should be glad if you would let the Embassy know of the above proposals which will no doubt afford some welcome relief to the diplomatic staff.

4. There is no intention to change the existing situation relating to applicants for temporary entry (diplomats, officials, tourist and business visitors, transit passengers). It is, of course, most desirable (all the more since France waived the need for Australian visitors to secure visas at all) that such applicants should continue to receive visas with the least possible delay, without having to wait for periodical visits by officers from The Hague.

(T.H.E. Heyes)  
SECRETARY.

Mr Heyes to see

R/s to me  
with file  
M.H.  
23/10/58.

P/A

0



20/10/58

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA.

IMMIGRATION WORK IN FRANCE.

In view of the increasing volume of applications for entry to Australia, as migrants, by residents of France, and in line with this Department's general desire that such applications should be screened by our own trained officers, wherever possible, I am writing to the Chief Migration Officer at The Hague asking him to make available one of his officers for a visit to Paris every month or few weeks, to interview potential migrants.

2. It will, of course, be desirable that such visits should coincide with those of the Liaison Officer, London, who already makes periodical trips to Paris to see to his side of such applications. The Chief Migration Officer, The Hague, is being asked to co-ordinate the operation with the Embassy in Paris and the Senior Liaison Officer, London.

3. I should be glad if you would let the Embassy know of the above proposals which will no doubt afford some welcome relief to the diplomatic staff.

4. There is no intention to change the existing situation relating to applicants for temporary entry (diplomats, officials, tourist and business visitors, transit passengers). It is, of course, most desirable (all the more since France waived the need for Australian visitors to secure visas at all) that such applicants should continue to receive visas with the least possible delay, without having to wait for periodical visits by officers from The Hague.

(T.H.E. Heyes)  
SECRETARY.



1531/73

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
**CONFIDENTIAL**  
**OUTWARD CABLEGRAM.**

JERC:SS

O. 8123

Sent: 25th June, 1958  
1850

TO:

Australian Embassy,  
B O N N.

207. CONFIDENTIAL - PRIORITY.

For Shaw from Heyes.

Your cablegram 111.

If our understanding is correct, proposed note verbale as outlined Winterbottom's letter 13th June contains important departures from original Supplementary Arrangement.

In addition to deletion vital skilled worker sentence we do not understand reason for omission Articles 6, 7 and 8 of original Arrangement. Also, final phrase proposed Article II (4) is unacceptable as written.

We would have preferred proposal outlined cablegram 97 and question need for Supplementary Arrangement now to be largely redrafted.

I am writing and in meantime would ask no final commitment be made.

(COST £10.12.6).

MIN. & DEPT. IMMIGRATION  
MIN. & DEPT. E.A.  
P.M.'s

26th June, 1958.

SEC A/Ss LA ER EAF&ME E INF C&P.

*Mr North*  
*30/6*  
*Recd*  
*HBY*  
**CONFIDENTIAL** *P/A* - **GERMAN  
MIGRATION  
AGREEMENT.**



1531/73

55/66245

LC.

~~The Secretary,  
Australian Embassy,  
PARIS,~~

-5 FEB 1958

Admission of Spanish Nationals.

I refer to your memorandum No. 827 (file No. 63/3) of the 20th November, 1957, addressed to the Department of External Affairs concerning the above.

Under present Immigration policy, the entry of Spanish nationals is limited to wives, minor children, fiances and fiancées and dependant relatives of sponsors in Australia, and single women between 18 and 35 years of age.

While this department is prepared to consider applications on behalf of persons possessing special qualifications, such as scientists, engineers, etc., tradesmen cannot be regarded as coming within this field.

*T.H.E. Heyes.*  
(T.H.E. HEYES)  
Secretary

|| The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

For information in connection with your 1531/73 of the 23rd December, 1957.

*T.H.E. Heyes.*  
(T.H.E. HEYES) *R.H.*  
Secretary.  
Department of Immigration.  
CANBERRA.

-5 FEB 1958



JDA/BB

31st January, 1958

1531/73

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Migration - Spanish Nationals

.... I refer to our memorandum of 23rd December, 1957, and  
attach for your information a copy of memorandum No.41 of 15th  
January, 1958, from the Australian Embassy, Paris, together with  
its enclosure, a list of Spaniards seeking to emigrate to Australia.

(A.R. Cutler) *RB*  
for the Secretary

F



In reply quote No



DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

22 JAN 1958

1531/73  
CANBERRA

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
13, RUE LAS CASES,  
PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)

File No. 63/3

15th January, 1958.

Memo No. 41

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

MIGRATION - SPANISH NATIONALS.

In November last I pointed out that a large number of Spaniards were coming to the Embassy anxious to emigrate to Australia. Your memorandum of 23rd January (No. 608) advised that you had referred my remarks to the Secretary of the Department of Immigration.

To give you some idea of the numbers I now send you a list which I have had prepared of recent Spanish nationals who wish to emigrate. They come from all over Spain and most of them impress the officers of the Embassy engaged in migration work as being good types.

We also have a record of some good types of Portuguese.

*24/1*  
*Mr. Bennett*  
*Copy to Immigration. pls*  
*SKB*  
*24/1*

*Reped Philing*  
AMBASSADOR.



608

HSB:PM

1531/73

23rd December, 1957.

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

MIGRATION ENQUIRIES - SPANISH NATIONALS.

Thank you for your memorandum No. 827 of 20th November, 1957 (file No. 63/5) concerning enquiries by Spaniards who are interested in migrating to Australia.

2. As requested, we have passed a copy of your memorandum and attachment to the Secretary, Department of Immigration.

*A. R. Butler*

(A. R. CUTLER)  
for the Secretary.

*MS*



M<sup>r</sup> Baker

Re Sterling's reference to "a very good type of Spaniard who are anxious to emigrate to Australia."

Recently, in the course of an otherwise personal conversation <sup>I had with</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Zalapa (the Honorary Consul in Sydney for Brazil) he said something very similar to the above comment of the Ambassador's.

Apparently M<sup>r</sup> Zalapa is very friendly with the Spanish Consul-General and I gathered this was his source of information regarding Spain as a potential source of migrants.

Sterling refers ~~to~~ especially to tradesmen, whereas Zalapa referred especially to agricultural workers.

I thought this worth mentioning because of the coincidence of my conversation with Zalapa and Sterling's memo.

MSB

5/12

Please send a copy of the Ambassador's letter & enclosure to Immigration and draft a reply to Ambassador for my signature

National Archives of Australia

Done MSB  
23/12

MSB

16/12/57  
NAA: A1838, 1831/73 PART 1



HSB:PMM

1531/73

23rd December, 1957.

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

MIGRATION - SPANISH NATIONALS.

...

Forwarded herewith, at the request of the Australian Ambassador, Paris is a copy of his memorandum No.827 of 20th November, 1957, concerning enquiries by Spanish nationals regarding the prospects of migrating to Australia.

(A. R. CUTLER)  
for the Secretary.



In reply quote No



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
13, RUE LAS CASES,  
PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)



File No. 63/3

Memo No. 827

20th November, 1957.

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

IMMIGRATION.

I should like to point out that very often lately the Migration Section of the Embassy has received a very good type of Spaniard who are anxious to emigrate to Australia. Unfortunately, we usually cannot help them because under the present regulations Spaniards cannot migrate to Australia unless they know someone there prepared to sponsor them.

Yesterday, the following five Spaniards called here:- CERVANTES, MENA CHACON, VILLABOLOS, SANCHEZ, BECERRA - each between 25 and 30 years of age. They were specialised workers in the building trade, and seemed extremely good types.

Only one of them knew someone in Australia who could sponsor him, in this case a cousin, and he was, of course, advised to get in touch with his relative so that the usual formalities could be made on his behalf. The Embassy was unable to help the other four. X

I should be glad if you would draw this memo to the attention of the Secretary, Department of Immigration.

X I also enclose copy of a letter received from another Spaniard named Ruiz who is anxious to emigrate.

*WLB  
5/12*

*Alfred Shilling*  
AMBASSADOR.



COPY.

AUSTRALIAN-EMBASSY.  
PARIS

Monsieur Jean RUIZ,  
Avenue du Portillon,  
SAINT MAMET DE LUCHON,  
(Hte-Garonne).

19 November, 1957.

To His Excellency, the Australian Ambassador,  
Paris.

I, the undersigned, Jean RUIZ, of Spanish nationality, am residing in France since 1939. I served 8 years in the Foreign Legion as a corporal during the war 1939-1945 with the Allied Forces and won the Military Medal awarded by Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth.

I have the French Military Medal and "Croix de Guerre" with nine citations.

I would like your Excellency to let me know whether I could find a job in Australia. I am married, with two children, and these and my wife are French nationals.

I am for the moment employed as a foreman by the Ministry of Public Works. I could work too as an electrician or a projectionist.

I am in excellent health and could do any kind of manual work.

I would like to know too whether it would be possible to find accommodation upon arrival in Australia and what is the basic wage for a man in my trade.

Thanking you in advance, I remain, Your Excellency,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) JEAN RUIZ.



COPY.

AUSTRALIAN-EMBASSY.  
PARIS

Monsieur Jean RUIZ,  
Avenue du Portillon,  
SAINT MAMET DE LUCHON,  
(Hte-Garonne).

19 November, 1957.

To His Excellency, the Australian Ambassador,  
Paris.

I, the undersigned, Jean RUIZ, of Spanish nationality, am residing in France since 1939. I served 8 years in the Foreign Legion as a corporal during the war 1939-1945 with the Allied Forces and won the Military Medal awarded by Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth.

I have the French Military Medal and "Croix de Guerre" with nine citations.

I would like your Excellency to let me know whether I could find a job in Australia. I am married, with two children, and these and my wife are French nationals.

I am for the moment employed as a foreman by the Ministry of Public Works. I could work too as an electrician or a projectionist.

I am in excellent health and could do any kind of manual work.

I would like to know too whether it would be possible to find accommodation upon arrival in Australia and what is the basic wage for a man in my trade.

Thanking you in advance, I remain, Your Excellency,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) JEAN RUIZ.



604/1/1  
memorandum no. 71



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
PARIS.

23rd January 1957

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Canberra A.C.T.

Paris Embassy: Immigration Work

I should be glad if you would refer to my earlier memoranda<sup>\*</sup> concerning the volume of migration work now being dealt with by this Embassy, to which I have as yet received no reply.

2. In February last year I sent you statistics covering the breakdown of migration enquiries we received during 1955 and attach now a second list showing the volume for 1956. I also attach a breakdown of figures for the period 1st October 1956 to 15th January 1957, showing the area origin of applications. From this you will see that while the high rate of applications from North Africa has been maintained, that from Metropolitan France has reached a level not experienced in the past four years. This latter trend applies particularly to the last six months of the year and may be a reflexion of the general malaise prevailing in Western European countries and prompting many to seek to establish themselves in the new worlds. Add to these applications from France and North Africa those fifteen hundred odd we have received from Hungarian refugees at present in France.

3. It may be that the drive to emigrate from France itself will slacken but even at a slightly diminishing rate, the volume of immigration work here (excluding the special category of Hungarian refugees) is now of such proportions that it cannot be dealt with by my existing staff with sufficient promptness to ensure that our public relations do not suffer. Consider the work in the first fortnight of January. In that period alone there were 160 callers at the Embassy to be interviewed on migration enquiries. It was impossible for the two officers in the section to cope with these and the volume of correspondence springing from written enquiries. As it had not been possible to find a replacement for the clerk of this section who left us on 7th November I engaged a typist the first week of January to assist with the correspondence and to be retained on a temporary basis for such time as the work requires.

<sup>1257/15</sup> (No. 151 of 23rd February; no. 160 of 25th February;  
no. 701 of 15th September 1956)  
<sup>1531/73/1</sup>

*Pls R/S with file*

*C. R. P.*  
*[Signature]*  
continued...



4. The staffing of this section, however, remains unsatisfactory. As the vice-consul must give priority to consular work, which takes his whole day, the routine immigration correspondence and interviews have to be left to the two typists of the section, both French nationals.

5. In my memorandum no. 701 I asked that you raise with the Department of Immigration the desirability of appointing a Migration Officer to this post. This is now urgent and I should be glad of your early advice. Pending the appointment of a permanent officer from that department, you may consider it desirable for an officer from London to visit Paris to examine the situation and give interim assistance to the section.

6. There is also the special administrative problem created by the presence in France of a large number of Hungarian refugees wishing to migrate to Australia. Of the 1500 applications we have received from them, only a third are considered by the French authorities as likely to be pursued (see our memorandum no. 69). But even for 500, that is a special category over and above French applications, we shall need extra assistance. The following must be taken into consideration:

1. the refugees are settled in camps throughout France and not therefore in easy access to the Embassy;
2. few can speak French or English and need assistance even to complete the necessary forms;
3. how are their medical examinations to be arranged? A visit to the camps by an Australian Medical Officer would be the best method. If this is not possible we shall need authority to make suitable arrangements with the French authorities.
4. Being of Iron Curtain origin all must be interviewed for security reasons.

7. This situation is of course not peculiar to France and I am aware that, according to our present policy, emergency arrangements for Hungarian refugees have been instituted only Austria. However, I must draw your attention to the problems that have arisen here so that the Department of Immigration may take them into consideration when planning its overall policy for Hungarian refugees.

*Reynold Philing*  
Ambassador



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY PARIS  
IMMIGRATION ACTIVITY in 1956

|    |  |       |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | Total circulars mailed in reply to enquiries                           | 6.250 |
| 2. | Total sponsored applications dealt with                                | 123   |
| 3. | Requests for Unassisted application forms<br>"U Files"                 | 1.198 |
| 4. | Landing authorities issued<br>(These authorities covering 577 persons) | 395   |
| 5. | Re-entry applications  | 24    |
| 6. | Index cards  | 1.716 |
| 7. | Special workers and families approved                                  | 14    |

---

NOTE: From 1st January 1957 until 17th January 1957 the  
requests for unassisted application forms "U Files"  
amount already to: 359  
and during that period index cards amount to : 403



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY PARIS

UNNOMINATED APPLICATIONS FOR IMMIGRATION INTO AUSTRALIA

October, 1956

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of Applications from FRANCE | 187 |
| " " " " NORTH AFRICA               | 26  |

November, 1956

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of Applications from FRANCE | 104 |
| " " " " NORTH AFRICA               | 69  |

December, 1956

|                                    |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Number of Applications from FRANCE | 172  |
| " " " " NORTH AFRICA               | 72   |
| " " " " HUNGARIANS                 | 1532 |

January, 1957

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Number of Applications from FRANCE | 77 (from January<br>1st to 15th,<br>1957) |
| " " " " NORTH AFRICA               | 11  |



In reply quote No



File No. 604/1/2

28th September, 1956.

Memo No. 714

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

I attach a note prepared by Mr. Cooper, of the Migration Section of the Embassy, on the migration to Australia of members of the Jewish Community in Morocco. Mr. Cooper comments: "It would seem that the Department of Immigration has now changed its policy concerning nominated applicants in North Africa and that these cases no longer come under our jurisdiction." I should be glad of your advice as to whether this is in fact the case.

*Henry E. Keating*

via - CONSUL.

1C





In reply quote No.

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
14 RUE LAS CASES,  
PARIS (7E).

MEMORANDUM FOR :-

September 28, 1956

The Ambassador

From : J.J. Cooper  
Migration Section.

NORTH AFRICAN MIGRATION  
( Australian Jewish Welfare Society )

The United H.I.A.S. ( Hebrew Immigration Aid Society ), overseas branch of the A.J.W.S. has advised me that several Moroccan nationals of the Jewish community in Casablanca had been nominated to Australia and that their applications had been processed and approved by British Consulates in Morocco.

As French North Africa has, until the present time, been under this Embassy's jurisdiction, nomination Forms 40 have been forwarded direct from Canberra to Paris for processing. After completion of the necessary formalities and security checks we advised the local British Consulate that the applicants had been cleared and that they could be issued with visas.

It would seem that the Department of Immigration has now changed its policy concerning nominated applicants in North Africa and that these cases no longer come under our jurisdiction.

As far as France is concerned, the only cases referred to British Consulates for the issue of visas and general suitability interviews are cases coming under personal nomination scheme on Forms 40. Nominees in this category are usually no nationals or stateless persons not eligible under our present direct immigration scheme.

John J. Cooper





In reply quote No



File No. 604/1/2

28th September, 1956.

Memo No. 713

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

I enclose a memorandum prepared by Mr. Cooper, of Migration Section of the Embassy, on the forthcoming visit to Australia of a Frenchman resident in Tunisia, M. Sultana, who is apparently already on his way to Australia as a migrant and also as a representative of the movement Presence Française Union(Tunisia). The Department of Immigration, of course, appreciate the need for care in dealing with migration enquiries from Tunisia and North Africa in general.

*Henry J. Keenan*  
ins. CONSUL.





In reply quote No.

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
14 RUE LAS CASES,  
PARIS (7E).

MEMORANDUM

September 28, 1956

NORTH AFRICAN MIGRATION ( Tunisia )

PRESENCE FRANCAISE UNION

The Immigration Section of this Embassy has been approached by the above-mentioned French movement about the possibility of migration to Australia by French and European nationals now residing in Tunisia but anxious to emigrate because of the present political situation in North Africa.

The Presence Francaise Union was originally founded by members of the French Community in Morocco and Tunisia with the aim of protecting French and European settlers' interests compromised by Franco/Arab tensions and the developments towards Moroccan and Tunisian independence.

Recently, and coinciding with a noticeable deterioration in the position of European residents in Tunisia, Mr. Georges ROBERT, a delegate of the movement, called at this Embassy and expressed the interest of Presence Française members in migrating to Australia.

He was informed of the general conditions for entry into Australia and was interviewed by the Counsellor. He asked particularly what financial assistance might be given by the Commonwealth to members of the Union unable to find their own fares to Australia.

He advised us that a member of the movement, Mr. Roger SULTANA would shortly leave Tunis for Australia and had been delegated to approach the Department of Immigration in connection with migration and financial assistance questions.

We understand that Mr. SULTANA was due to travel on the " SYDNEY " arriving in Sydney on October 31st, 1956.

Members of Presence Française who have been interviewed have created a very favourable impression and might well become valuable immigrants in so far as most of them are highly tradesmen and agriculturists.

The Embassy has not been approached formally on migration questions by the main branch of Presence Française Union, which was located in Casablanca and which was known to encourage migration to Australia, Canada and South American countries.

This branch was in fact dissolved early in September by the Cherifian Government of Morocco and several members of the Union, including Docteur CAUSSES, the President, and Colonel RAYMOND, in charge of migration, were expelled from Morocco.


.../...



These measures may well have been inspired by political motives as the Union has played a prominent role in Moroccan pre-independence politics and subsequently.

The Tunisian branch has not been associated so openly with political aspirations, and has not to date at any rate aroused similar hostility from the Tunisian Government. However, we have referred these developments to you to underline the care needed in dealing with migration enquiries from North Africa. It may be that Mr. SULEMAN does not in fact approach you as originally intended, but it does not seem that any formal encouragement can be given to his movement beyond the assurance that individual applications for migration will be examined on their merit, and every assistance given according to the present regulations.

If you consider that this new type of migrant applicant warrants a further examination of your present policy, we should be glad of your comments.

  
John J. Cooper  
Migration Section





File 604/1/2

No. 701

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

19th September, 1956

MIGRANT SELECTION

In answer to my memorandum 604/1/2 of 4th June concerning applications for immigration from North Africa, I received the attached memorandum dated 9th August from the Secretary of the Department of Immigration.

The volume of migrant enquiries in areas beyond easy reach of Paris is too large for us to consider asking the U.K. representatives on the spot to undertake the interviewing, as a matter of course. Nor does the size of my staff warrant regular touring of North African areas by the Vice-Consul who would be the appropriate officer for the work. I have come to the conclusion that with the volume of migrant work of the proportions set down in my memoranda nos. 151 of the 23rd February and 160 of the 29th February 1956, that it is desirable that an Immigration officer be appointed to this post. I should be glad if you would discuss this possibility with the Secretary of the Department of Immigration. 1257/15

You will appreciate, of course, the two following aspects:-

- 1) France is not a country of emigration and we should have to approach the French Government with some care in the matter of appointing a professional migration officer here, even if we were to call him attaché without qualifications;
- 2) France is at war in Algeria and her relations with Morocco and Tunisia are critical. We should again have to be cautious of official reactions in adopting any regular system (whether undertaken by our own or a U.K. officer) by which migration from this area is facilitated.

*Reginald Philbin*  
Ambassador



Department of Immigration

EKL

56/65409

9th August 1956

To: Australian Embassy,  
Paris.

(Through Department of External Affairs, Canberra)

I refer to your memorandum of 4th June, number 604/1/2, Imm.54/56, regarding applications from prospective migrants to Australia from North Africa.

The position is that this Department regards it as essential that all applicants be interviewed by either Australian or U.K. representatives. It is not possible for the present to arrange for an Australian selection team to visit the area, and the suitable solution would be for U.K. representatives already on the spot, to see the migrants.

Pending further exploration of the latter possibility by this Department, I must ask that no further visas be granted to applicants who have not been interviewed.

T.H.E. Heyes  
Secretary



1531/73/1  
Memo. No 214

CW/JM.

~~File No. 604/1/2.~~

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

We refer to your Memo 160  
and now enclose copy of a letter  
received from the Department of  
Immigration, Canberra, dated 8th  
May 1956, concerning applications for  
migration from North Africa.

*Yours ref 604/1/2*

(F.H. Stuart)  
for the Secretary.

CANBERRA,  
11th May 1956.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

9 MAY 1956 8 MAY 1956  
1531/73/1  
CANBERRA.

MEMORANDUM:

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Reference is made to your memorandum 1531/73/1 of 13th March, 1956, forwarding a copy of memorandum No. 160 of 29th February, 1956, received from the Australian Embassy, Paris, concerning applications for migration from North Africa.

It would be appreciated if the Embassy could be requested to arrange for all applicants to be interviewed by British Consulates in North Africa to determine their general suitability (including race, literacy etc.) for migration when it is not possible for them to be interviewed by officers from Australian posts.

*T.H.E. Heyes*  
(T.H.E. Heyes)  
SECRETARY

*X Paris. 14/5*

*Tru  
D*

14 MAY 1956



~~Mr Keen~~

~~Mr Keen~~

~~Indochina~~  
~~Phases all the about~~  
~~18/5~~

1. Mr F. Schmitt ✓

2. Mr Schmitt/Keen  
Please note  
below

~~18/5/86~~  
~~3.~~  
14



(F.H. Stuart)  
for the Secretary.

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



Department of External Affairs  
Canberra.

I53I/73

Memo No. 668

3rd December 1954,

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS

I refer to your memorandum No 767/54 addressed to the Department of Immigration about information booklets for intending migrants.

The Department of Immigration has told me that as there is no immigration agreement with France and as the number of immigrants is not large, there are no available Immigration funds for the printing of booklets of the type which you need.

However, Immigration has contacted the News and Information Bureau of the Department of the Interior, which has previously controlled immigration publicity from France, to see whether it can supply you with material.

I shall inform you of the outcome of this approach.

(F.H. Stuart)  
for the Secretary.

Mr. Kelly:-

This matter does not  
seem to have moved  
any further.

See  
13/15/54

1. Mr F Stuart FS 12/12
2. Mr Charles Brown

④ I have informally  
mentioned to French  
A.N.I.B. we have made  
- Paris - A.N.I.B. Bank's  
illustration "Perpetuels  
Nouvelles"

⑤ See file 573/1 (A.N.I.B. memo 53/209) indicates  
that A.N.I.B. has approached the London Bureau &  
the Embassy in Paris to proceed with the printing of  
7000 copies of "Revue de l'Australie" & 5000 copies of  
a French version of "Australia - Portrait of a Nation" -  
this for general publicity purposes & not primarily  
for promoting immigration



FILE COPY  
CFW.AG

1531/73/1

13th March, 1956.

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Forwarded for your information is copy of  
memorandum No. 160 of 29th February, 1956, from the  
Australian Embassy, Paris, regarding migration applications  
from North Africa.

(F.H. Stuart)  
for the Secretary.



DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



8 MAR 1956  
1531/73/1  
CANBERRA

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
12 RUE LAS CASES,  
PARIS (7E).

29th February, 1956

604/1/2

no. 160

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Canberra A.C.T.

North Africa

As you are aware, for more than six months past this Embassy has received a flood of migration applications from North Africa. As France and the French territories overseas are not countries of immigration, the whole question has to be handled carefully.

2. To get some idea of the degree of un-settlement in the North African territories I recently asked the officer in charge of the Migration Section to work out a rough estimate of the proportions coming from each of the three North African territories. The figures are as follows:

Morocco - about 75%

Algeria - " 19% (this has gone up during the last few weeks)

Tunisia - " 6%

3. There are four times as many applications coming in from North Africa at present as from Metropolitan France.

4. The following are further points made by the Migration Officer:

Recruitment

During the last six months of 1955 approximately 20 applicants from North Africa, particularly Morocco, were approved and issued with visas. It is impossible to know how many actually sailed.

Since November/December 1955, approximately 50 applications have been provisionally accepted, pending medical checks.

At present, approximately 300 applications from North Africa are held, pending completion of dossier.

Arabs

Very few applications from persons of Arab or Semitic origin have been received. Arab applications can be roughly estimated at 0.1% of total yearly applications. These are discouraged to pursue in their plan by Form IF 10 which is sent immediately after receipt of the first letter of enquiry.

There are no records of applications from Europeans married to Arabs.

/Jewish

1. copy to  
Immigration  
10/2  
2. Mr. Kerwin  
6/2  
3. Mr. Kelly

15  
12/3



Jewish (Meaning pure Semitic/Arabic applicants of non- or less than 75% European descent).

A few applications have been received from Jewish/Arabic applicants, and while there are no rejection grounds for Jewish applicants it must be noted that the majority of the more primitive type of North African Jew is not generally suitable for migration on account of their extremely low standards of health, hygiene, literacy and also on account of their appearance and usually origin being less than 75% European.

Italians and Spaniards

A number of applications from Morocco and Tunisia-born Italians and Spaniards have been received. These applicants, although acceptable on the general selection basis, have, due to their nationality to be sponsored from Australia by friends or relatives. They are advised of the particular conditions relating to their case by circulars IF 10 F and IF 10 S.

General Suitability of European Applicants

The general suitability level of European applicants is very high, in fact much higher than that of metropolitan France.

Most applicants possess sufficient funds to cover cost of their passages. They have excellent working qualifications, mainly in the agricultural field with some applicants particularly skilled in sheep breeding, wine growing and citrus fruit culture.

Others have technical knowledge in branches such as Public Works irrigation, road and dam construction, house construction and engineering in general.

The main problem for prospective settlers is the housing situation in Australia which renders the lodging guarantee compulsory in the case of a family group wishing to leave as a unit.

Under present conditions, North African applicants are extremely reluctant to precede their dependants, this for obvious safety reasons and also sometimes because of the expense involved.

5. I attach a copy of Mr. Cooper's recent memorandum which sets out the steps taken in replying to migrants and interviewing them.

*Alfred Stirling*  
Ambassador.





MEMORANDUM FOR : The Ambassador

27th February, 1956,

APPLICATIONS FOR IMMIGRATION  
INTO AUSTRALIA FROM NORTH AFRICAN RESIDENTS

Following is the memorandum you requested on North African migration :-

(1) PROPORTIONS OF APPLICATIONS

from : Morocco :- 60%

Algeria :- 15% (this percentage has had a tendency to increase during the last few weeks)

Tunisia :- 5%

The remaining 20% are applications originating from France.

The above figures tend to fluctuate according to the political and military developments of the North African situation.

(2) FORM OF REPLY

While an individual form of reply is preferable, we have been obliged, owing to our reduced staff, to adopt a circular form of answer to applications. However, we are endeavouring to answer individually to special queries related to employment, wages, housing etc.

The various steps from initial application to approval and issue of migrant visa are outlined as follows :-

Step (a) :- On receipt of letter from prospective settler a "1st Enquiry Form" is sent, together with a booklet giving general information on Australia - In previous years, the booklet, "Aperçu sur l'Australie", a translation in French of the English version of "Australia in Brief" was distributed and proved to be excellent in dealing with the more general queries on Australia. Following the cancellation of credits for immigration publicity from France ( External Affairs Memo No.668, ref. 1531/73 of 3rd December 1954 ), the booklet " PERSPECTIVE NOUVELLES" has been used and assisted us greatly in dealing with usual enquiries. This booklet, printed in French for the information of prospective immigrants by the Australia and New Zealand Bank, proved to be an incentive for North African and French interest in Australian Migration.

Step (b) :- On receipt of completed "1st Enquiry" form from prospective immigrants, basic eligibility as to general suitability as to nationality, work qualifications, ability to cover passage cost and pure European descent is ascertained.

Step (c) :- If applicant is found to be eligible on general selection basis, a form "IF7" is despatched in order that he may be informed of conditions of immigration into Australia from France (or French territory). He is also asked at the same time to advise us if he is in agreement with the conditions laid down.

Step (d) :- When applicant replies in the affirmative, formal application forms are sent to him in order that we further ascertain his eligibility as to :-

1. Security and character
2. Work qualifications
3. Chances of rapid assimilation in the Commonwealth
4. Lodging guarantee ( for a family group)

:/...



Step (d) - (continued)

These forms are the following :-

- Form 47
- Form IF8
- Form IFII

Step (e) :- On receipt of the completed file, the security, character and documents checks are initiated.

Step (f) :- When these checks are satisfactorily completed, prospective immigrant is advised by "Form IFI3" that provisional approval has been granted but that he should, in order to be granted a visa, undergo medical and X-Ray examinations on "Form 47A" ( This also applies to his dependants, whether they accompany him or should join him at a later date )

Step (g) :- If the final tests are satisfactory, "Form IF 9" and visa applications forms are sent.

Step (h) :- When passport and visa application forms are received an immigrant visa, valid one year, is issued and documents are returned to immigrant by registered mail.

(3) RECRUITMENTS

During the last six months of 1955 approximately 20 applicants from North Africa, principally Morocco, were approved and issued with visas. It is impossible to know how many actually sailed.

Since November/December 1955, approximately 50 applications have been provisionally accepted, pending medical checks.

At present, approximately 300 applications from North Africa are held, pending completion of dossier.

(4) ARABS

Very few applications from persons of Arab or Semitic origin have been received. Arab applications can be roughly estimated at 0,1 % of total yearly applications. These are discouraged to pursue in their plan by "Form IF 10 " which is sent immediately after receipt of the first letter of enquiry.

There are no records of applications from Europeans married to Arabs.

(5) JEWISH (meaning pure Semitic/Arabic applicants of non- or less than 75% European descent).

A few applications have been received from Jewish/Arabic applicants, and while there are no rejection grounds for Jewish applicants it must be noted that the majority of the more primitive type of North African Jew is not generally suitable for migration on account of their extremely low standards of health, hygiene literacy and also on account of their appearance and usually origin being less than 75% European.

(6) ITALIANS AND SPANIARDS

A number of applications from Morocco and Tunisia-born Italians and Spaniards have been received. These applicants, although acceptable on the general selection basis, have, due to their nationality to be sponsored from Australia by friends or relatives. They are advised of the particular conditions relating to their case by circulars "IF 10 F" and "IF 10 S".

(7) GENERAL SUITABILITY OF EUROPEAN APPLICANTS

The general suitability level of European applicants is very high, in fact much higher than that of metropolitan France.

Most applicants possess sufficient funds to cover cost of

...../



passages. They have excellent working qualifications, mainly in the agricultural field with some applicants particularly skilled in sheep breeding, wine growing and citrus fruit culture.

Others have technical knowledge in branches such as Public Works irrigation, road and dam construction, house construction and engineering in general.

The main problem for prospective settlers is the housing situation in Australia which renders the lodging guarantee compulsory in the case of a family group wishing to leave as a unit.

Under present conditions, North African applicants are extremely reluctant to precede their dependants, this for obvious safety reasons and also sometimes because of the expense involved.

While a certain group of applicants possess sufficient funds to buy a house immediately after arrival in Australia - and prior to the actual purchase, stay at a hotel or boarding house for several weeks - another group, while in a position to cover passage costs for themselves and dependants, are not in a position to cover passage costs for themselves and dependants, are not in a position to sustain the expense involved in maintaining a family overseas for a length of time while getting adjusted in Australia.

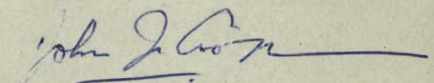
Another problem is that of funds transfers from North Africa to Australia which are at present restricted by exchange control authorities. Most migrants from Morocco resort to the unofficial Tangiers channel.

#### (8) INTERVIEWS OF MIGRANTS

Department of Immigration Instructions provide for a number of personal interviews such as character, literacy and general appearance checks which, due to the reduction of staff, cannot be conducted in the case of provincial France.

While it is understood that these interviews are at present materially impracticable, it is felt that a great number of valuable elements are thus lost to Australia, through the lack of personal contact with immigration officers.

The same thing applies to correspondence which has to be answered in the form of a circular reply, although a special effort is made to provide an individual answer to special cases or more technical queries.



John J. Cooper

MIGRATION SECTION

\*:\*:\*:\*:\*:



Issued to applicants eligible on sponsorship scheme  
such as Italians and Spaniards

Référence : IF.10 (F)

Service d'Immigration,  
AMBASSADE d'Australie,  
13, rue Las Cases,  
PARIS 7<sup>e</sup>  
(Tél. INV. 19-95)

Monsieur (ou Madame) ,

Je me réfère à votre récente communication concernant les  
possibilités de votre établissement en Australie.

Dans votre cas, les règlements d'Immigration actuels stipulent  
que vous devez avoir sur place un répondant en mesure de vous garantir  
emploi et logement dès votre arrivée en Australie.

Les autorisations d'entrée en Australie doivent être obtenues  
par l'intermédiaire de parents ou amis résidant déjà dans le Commonwealth.  
Si vous possédez de tels répondants, vous pouvez leur demander d'effectuer  
une demande en votre faveur auprès du Bureau d'Immigration le plus proche  
de leur résidence. Dans le cas contraire, je regrette de vous informer  
que vous n'êtes pas, pour le moment, éligible pour vous établir en  
Australie.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur (ou Madame), l'expression de mes sentiments  
distingués.

Le Secrétaire,  
Chargé des Affaires d'Immigration.



Step (a)

# IMMIGRATION INTO AUSTRALIA

Demande de renseignements sur l'immigration vers l'Australie

**Il est recommandé de lire attentivement les renseignements portés au verso**

I wish to be informed of any available  
facilities for entry into Australia.

Je désire être informé des facilités  
d'entrée en Australie.

**Name** ..... **Christian Names** .....  
Nom ..... Prénoms .....

**Address** .....  
Adresse .....

**Age** ..... **Born on** ..... **Born at** .....  
Age ..... Date de naissance ..... Lieu de naissance .....

**Nationality and origin** ..... **Family situation** .....  
Nationalité et origine ..... Situation de famille .....

**If married, names, nationality, dates and place of birth of wife and Children :**  
Si vous êtes marié, mentionnez les noms, nationalité, de votre femme et de vos enfants et leurs lieu et date de naissance

**Particulars of 1939-45 war or Resistance service** .....  
Services de guerre ou Résistance de 1939 à 1945 .....

**Present occupation** .....  
Profession actuelle .....

**Have you served an apprenticeship to any trade ?** .....  
Avez-vous suivi un apprentissage quelconque ? .....

**Proposed occupation in Australia** .....  
Profession espérée en Australie .....

**Maximum value of capital at your disposal** .....  
Montant maximum de l'avoir à votre disposition .....

**Have you any relatives or friends in Australia who might be prepared to assist  
in your settlement. If so, state their names and addresses**  
Avez-vous de la famille ou des amis en Australie susceptibles de vous aider à vous installer. Dans ce cas,  
mentionnez leurs noms et adresses et éventuellement, le degré de parenté

**Date** ..... **Signature** .....

NOTE. - It should be clearly understood  
that furnishing of these particulars to the  
Embassy in no way commits either the  
Australian Authorities or the applicant.

NOTE. - Il est à noter que les renseigne-  
ments fournis ci-dessus le sont purement à  
titre indicatif et qu'ils n'engagent ni les  
Autorités Australiennes, ni le postulant.

TOURNEZ S. V. P.



## AMBASSADE D'AUSTRALIE

13, Rue Las Cases, PARIS (7<sup>e</sup>)

Tél. : INV. 19-95

Monsieur (ou Madame),

**L'attention de l'Ambassade d'Australie a été attirée sur divers propos concernant l'émigration. Il est inexact que le Gouvernement Australien offre des facilités immédiates aux personnes cherchant à s'installer de façon définitive en Australie et qu'il offre même des passages entièrement gratuits et des contrats de travail d'avance.**

Le Gouvernement Australien a fait savoir qu'il serait disposé à permettre l'entrée en Australie de personnes qui seraient acceptées selon certains règlements. Ces règlements, révisés périodiquement, ont pour but de remédier à certains problèmes. Le principal de ces problèmes étant la pénurie de logements causée par la cessation de toute construction civile pendant la guerre 1939-1945 et par l'arrivée massive en Australie d'immigrants permanents. Tous les efforts sont faits pour remédier à cette crise de logement et l'on espère que, dans un proche avenir, elle pourra être résolue.

Il y a en général en Australie de nombreuses possibilités d'emploi pour tous genres d'immigrants. Lorsque les immigrants ont été acceptés, il leur est conseillé de contacter, dès leur arrivée en Australie, le « Commonwealth Employment Service » (Bureau de Placement Gouvernemental). Ce service est gratuit et a été créé pour aider le nouvel Australien à se procurer un emploi lui convenant et pour le conseiller sur toutes les questions concernant le travail.

Les personnes qui seraient intéressées par les possibilités d'une immigration éventuelle vers l'Australie peuvent, si elles le désirent, faire parvenir à cette Ambassade leurs noms et renseignements au verso du présent formulaire afin d'être informées des facilités d'entrée en Australie.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur (ou Madame), l'expression de nos salutations distinguées.

LE SERVICE D'IMMIGRATION.



Step(C)

Reference : IF 7

AMBASSADE d' AUSTRALIE  
Service d' Immigration  
13, rue Las Cases  
PARIS 7<sup>e</sup>  
( Invalides I9-95 )

Monsieur ( Madame ),

Je me réfère aux renseignements que vous m' avez demandés concernant les possibilités d' entrée dans le Commonwealth d' Australie.

Je suis heureux de vous informer que les demandes de certains Européens peuvent être prises en considération , pourvu que ces personnes soient en bonne santé, acceptent de se rendre en Australie par leurs propres moyens et remplissent les conditions suivantes :

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Hommes                             | 45 ans |
| Femmes                             | 35 ans |
| Personnes mariées ( avec enfants ) | 50 ans |

La limite d' âge est de 45 ans pour les personnes mariées n' ayant pas d' enfants.

Les célibataires ou les personnes partant seules doivent posséder au moins l' équivalent de 25 Livres australiennes lors de leur débarquement en Australie.

En raison de la crise de logement , les personnes mariées ayant un ou plusieurs enfants , qui désirent partir avec leur famille , doivent obligatoirement joindre à leur demande un certificat d' hébergement ( contrôlé par un Bureau d' Immigration en Australie). Si un visa est délivré à des personnes mariées qui désirent partir avec des membres de leur famille , ces personnes , lors de leur arrivée en Australie , devront posséder au moins l' équivalent de 50 Livres australiennes.

Si un homme marié accepte de partir seul en premier lieu pour le Commonwealth, le certificat d' hébergement n' est pas nécessaire et la somme requise lors de son débarquement sera de 25 Livres. Cependant , sa femme et ses enfants devront passer leurs examens médicaux en même temps que lui-même. Dès qu' il est en mesure d' assurer le logement et l' entretien de sa famille en Australie , celle-ci peut alors faire une demande de visa suivant les conditions habituelles.

Si vous avez des parents âgés à votre charge ( Père ou Mère ) et si vous avez l' intention de les faire venir plus tard en Australie , il serait souhaitable que ces personnes passent un examen médical au moment où vous passerez le vôtre. Cette instruction peut s' appliquer également à des proches parents. Si vous êtes dans ce cas , veuillez m' indiquer leurs noms et adresses afin que toutes dispositions soient prises pour leur examen médical.

On remarquera que d' après ce plan l' émigrant est tenu de se chercher lui-même un passage sur un bateau et de payer la totalité de ce passage. Le Gouvernement du Commonwealth ne peut apporter aucune aide quelle qu' elle soit sur ces deux questions. Le passage d' Europe Continentale en Australie est , du fait de l' éloignement , extrêmement coûteux. Il faut compter environ £ 150 sterling ( soit 150.000 Frs). Par suite , si vous ne pensez pas pouvoir vous établir en Australie dans les deux ans à venir , vous n' avez pas besoin de répondre à cette lettre. Si au contraire vous pensez être en mesure de payer votre passage , je serais heureux que vous me demandiez des formulaires pour établir votre dossier. En écrivant veuillez rappeler la référence de cette circulaire. ( IF 7).

En Australie de nombreux emplois sont actuellement disponibles. Si cependant un nouvel Australien ne peut obtenir le travail qu' il souhaiterait , il trouvera de nombreuses possibilités d' emploi dans les entreprises rurales et industrielles et pourra accepter un poste tout en cherchant une situation plus en rapport avec ses aptitudes. L' Office Gouvernemental de Placement ( Commonwealth Employment Service) a des bureaux dans tous les grands centres et aide gratuitement les ouvriers à trouver un emploi ou à s' en procurer un nouveau.

Veuillez agréer , Monsieur ( Madame ) , l' expression de mes sentiments distingués.



Reference : I.F.8

Dear Sir (or Madam)

It is desired to thank you for your request for an application form for permanent entry into the Commonwealth of Australia.

Enclosed herewith is the necessary application form and your attention is directed to the various instructions printed thereon.

Immigration Section.

.....  
PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN WITH YOUR APPLICATION

A DETACHER ET RETOURNER AVEC VOTRE  
DEMANDE

AMBASSADE D'AUSTRALIE  
 Service d'Immigration,  
 13, Rue Las Cases,  
 PARIS. 7<sup>e</sup>.  
 (INValides 19-95)

Référence: U /

I am sending my application with the following documents:

Je vous envoie ma demande avec les documents suivants:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Certified copies of documents as evidence of my qualifications to follow my proposed occupation in Australia (question 10).                                  | 1. Copies conformes de mes certificats de travail prouvant que je suis apte à remplir les fonctions que je désire exercer en Australie (question 10).         |
| 2. A certificate as required in question 13 from a public official that neither I nor any member of my family has ever been in a mental hospital (question 13). | 2. Certificat établi par un fonctionnaire public prouvant que ni moi ni aucun membre de ma famille n'avons été internés pour maladies mentales (question 13). |
| 3. My Police Certificate (Casier Judiciaire) ( <u>1 per adult person included in the application</u> )  | 3. Mon Extrait du Casier Judiciaire. ( <u>1 exemplaire pour chaque personne comprise dans la demande</u> )  |
| 4. Two photographs (question 17) ( <u>per person, including children</u> ).   | 4. Deux photographies (question 17) ( <u>par personne y compris les enfants</u> )   |
| 5. Form IF 11 duly completed. ( <u>one per adult person included in the application</u> )   | 5. Formulaire IF.11 dûment complété ( <u>1 exemplaire pour chaque personne adulte comprise dans la demande</u> )  |
| 6. Form 47 duly completed.  | 6. Formulaire 47 dûment complété.   |

Signature .....

Date .....



## COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

## APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO ENTER AUSTRALIA

(Immigration Act 1901-1949)

NOTES. - (1) On completion this form should be forwarded to

## AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY

13, Rue Las Cases - PARIS (VII<sup>e</sup>)

Tél. INV. 29-47

(2) This Application must be filled up in the English language, and the Certificate from a qualified medical practitioner, police officer or other public official, if not in English, must be accompanied by a certified translation in that language.

Full Name —  
Surname to be stated  
in block letters.  
Address.

I, ..... do hereby  
of ..... make application for permission to enter Australia, and in support of the application submit the  
following information, which I declare to be true :—

(1) Full name .....

(2) Nationality .....

(3) Race .....

(4) I was born at ..... on the  
..... day of ....., 19

(5) Marital status (single, married, widowed or divorced) .....

(6) I shall be accompanied by the following members of my family :—

If unaccompanied  
by wife and children  
state " Travelling  
Unaccompanied ".

| —             | Name | Sex. | Date of Birth | Birthplace. |
|---------------|------|------|---------------|-------------|
| Wife .. ..    |      |      |               |             |
| Children .. } |      |      |               |             |
|               |      |      |               |             |
|               |      |      |               |             |
|               |      |      |               |             |

| Personal Particulars     | Applicant | Children's Names (16 years or over) |  |  |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Height .. ..             |           |                                     |  |  |
| Colour of eyes ..        |           |                                     |  |  |
| Colour of hair ..        |           |                                     |  |  |
| Special peculiarities .. |           |                                     |  |  |

[P. T. O.]



- (7) My last place of permanent residence was .....
- (8) My present occupation is .....
- (9) My proposed occupation in Australia is .....
- (10) I attach certified copies and certified English translations of documents as evidence of my qualifications to follow my proposed occupation.
- (11) The maximum amount of money in Australian currency which I undertake to bring with me to Australia is £..... This money will be my own property and at my free disposal after arrival. It will not include money borrowed by me for the purpose of securing entry into Australia.
- (12) I attach a certificate by a qualified medical practitioner as to the mental and physical health of myself and the members of my family.
- (13) Neither I nor any member of my family has ever been in prison or in a mental hospital. (To be supported by a certificate from a police officer or other public official).
- (14) The European languages which I can read and write fluently are .....

- (15) The names and addresses of friends and/or relatives in Australia are :—

| Full Name | Address | Relationship |
|-----------|---------|--------------|
|           |         |              |
|           |         |              |
|           |         |              |
|           |         |              |

- (16) Accommodation will be available for me and my family with ..... at ..... (State Address) without detriment to any resident of Australia.
- (17) I attach two photographs of myself and of each of the members of my family who will accompany me. The back of one photograph of each member should be endorsed with his/her name.
- (18) If your admission into Australia is approved, is it your intention to become naturalized when you are eligible for naturalization ? .....
- (19) I UNDERTAKE, if this application should be approved, not to engage in any occupation in Australia, or to employ labour in any business or undertaking carried on by me, at a rate of pay less than the ruling rate, or the rate prescribed by industrial tribunals in Australia.

Signature of Applicant .....

Dated at ..... this ..... day of ..... 19 .....

**WARNING.** — Any person whose admission has been authorized may be prevented from landing on arrival or may be required to leave Australia after arrival if it is found that he has given incorrect or misleading information in his application.



Monsieur ( ou Madame ) ,

Comme suite à votre demande d' émigration en Australie , je vous prie de bien vouloir compléter soigneusement le questionnaire suivant :

Le Service d' Immigration.

## SECTION I

1) Nom de famille ( en majuscules )  
et prénom

2) Adresse en France

3) Nationalité. Si vous êtes apa-  
tride ou naturalisé , indiquez-  
le. Dans ce cas , quelle était  
votre nationalité à votre nais-  
sance. A quelle date avez-vous  
été naturalisé ?

4) Date et lieu de naissance.  
Si vous êtes né dans une grande  
ville , indiquez l' endroit où  
votre naissance a été déclarée.  
( Les nationaux grecs ou ita-  
liens doivent également indi-  
quer le prénom de leur père ).

5) Quelles langues parlez-vous ou  
comprenez-vous ?

6) Pourquoi désirez-vous vous éta-  
blir en Australie ?

7) Avez-vous des parents dans vo-  
tre propre pays ou en France  
qui pourraient désirer émigrer  
en Australie , après votre éta-  
blissement éventuel la-bàs.  
Si oui , indiquez leurs noms ,  
leur âge et leurs adresses.

SECTION II - ( Réservée aux  
FRANCAIS DE NAISSANCE )

8) Avez-vous déjà résidé plus d' un  
an en dehors de France ?  
Si oui , indiquez le ou les  
pays où vous avez résidé - les  
dates de vos séjours et vos  
adresses.

9) Si vous possédez déjà un passe-  
port , veuillez en indiquer le  
numéro , ainsi que le lieu et la  
date de délivrance.



SECTION III - Réservee aux PERSONNES  
NATURALISEES FRANCAISES, aux NATIO-  
NAUX DES AUTRES PAYS EUROPEENS et AUX  
APATRIDES.

- 10) Avez-vous déjà résidé pendant  
plus d' un an hors de votre pro-  
pre pays avant de venir en Fran-  
ce ?  
Si oui , indiquez le ou les pays  
où vous avez résidé - les dates de  
vos séjours et vos adresses.
- 11) A quelle date avez-vous défini-  
tivement quitté votre propre  
pays ?  
Indiquez votre dernière adresse  
dans votre propre pays.
- 12) A quelle date êtes-vous arrivé  
en France.
- 13) Quel Passeport ou Titre de Voya-  
ge possédez-vous.  
Indiquez en le ~~numéro~~ , ainsi que  
le lieu et la date de délivrance.  
Quelle est la nationalité men-  
tionnée sur ce document ?
- 14) Si vous avez quitté votre pays  
après 1939, donnez un compte-  
rendu détaillé de votre vie de  
Septembre 1939 à maintenant ,  
( y compris les dates de vos  
études et de vos emplois et les  
noms des endroits où vous avez  
fait ces études et où vous avez  
travaillé ).
- 15) Quelles preuves pouvez-vous four-  
nir à l' appui de ce que vous dé-  
clarez dans la réponse n° 14 ?  
( Note : les documents présentés  
doivent être en Français , en An-  
glais ou en Allemand , ou bien ac-  
compagnés de traductions dans  
l' une de ces langues.  
Ces documents pourront vous être  
rendus si vous le désirez.
- 16) Où étiez-vous et quelles ont été  
vos occupations durant la période  
comprise entre la date à laquelle  
vous avez quitté votre pays et  
celle de votre dernière arrivée  
en France.  
Si vous ne travailliez pas ,  
quels étaient vos moyens d' exis-  
tence.

Signature :

Date :



IF I3

Reference : U

Step (F)  
AMBASSADE D' AUSTRALIE  
Service d' Immigration  
13, rue Las Cases ,  
PARIS 7<sup>e</sup>  
( INValides 19-95)

Dear Sir ( or Madam ) ,

In connection with your application for authority to settle in Australia, I have pleasure in informing you that the issue to you of an Australian visa has been approved in principle.

It is suggested that you now make preliminary enquiries from a Shipping Company or your local Travel Agency to obtain a passage to Australia , but on no account should you take definite steps to book your passage or finalize your affairs until formalities are completed to enable you to obtain your visa on your passport.

Will you kindly follow the undermentioned procedure :

- 1) Obtain radiological evidence of healthy lungs for each person of 12 years and over , including your wife and children ( if any) even though you intend to travel alone in the first place , from :-

Dr :

Telephone :

- 2) Arrange for medical examination on Form N<sup>o</sup> 47 A, including your wife and children , if any. Radiological certificates , X-ray plates and identity type photographs ( which should be attached to Form 47 A) must be taken to the doctor. The examination will have to be made by :

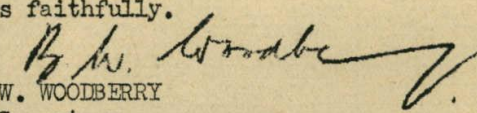
Dr :

Telephone :

Note : (No other doctors may make the examinations unless authorised by me )

After completion of these formalities , will you please send the X-ray certificate/s and medical form/s to me( Your X-ray film/s must be retained by you and surrendered on arrival in the Commonwealth. You will then be further advised.

Yours faithfully.

  
B.W. WOODBERRY  
Secretary

In charge of Migration Affairs.

#### TRADUCTION

Me référant à la demande que vous avez faite pour avoir la permission de vous établir en Australie , j'ai le plaisir de vous informer que la délivrance d'un visa Australien en votre faveur a été approuvée en principe.

Je vous conseille de vous renseigner maintenant auprès d'une Compagnie de Navigation ou de votre Agence de Voyages locale pour obtenir un passage pour l' Australie , mais il ne faut absolument pas que vous réserviez un passage ferme ou finalisiez vos affaires en France avant que vos formalités ne soient complétées et que vous n'ayez obtenu un visa sur votre passeport.

Vous devrez faire ce qui suit : 1) Obtenir un certificat radiologique des poumons pour chaque personne de 12 ans et plus y compris votre femme et vos enfants ( si vous en avez) même si vous avez l'intention de partir seul en premier lieu. 2) Passer un examen de médecine générale ( ainsi que votre femme et vos enfants si vous en avez) dont les résultats sont consignés sur le formulaire 47 A. Les certificats de radio , les clichés de radio et les photographies d'identité ( qui doivent être collées sur le formulaire 47 A) doivent être présentés au docteur qui fera l'examen.

Note : Seuls les médecins dont les noms et adresses figurent ci-dessus peuvent vous examiner , à moins que je n'autorise d'autres docteurs à faire les examens.

Lorsque ces formalités seront achevées veuillez m'envoyer le certificat de radio et le formulaire 47 A ( vous devrez garder votre cliché de radio que vous devrez présenter lors de votre arrivée dans le Commonwealth. Si vous êtes marié et avez des enfants ces instructions s'appliquent également à votre famille. Je vous ferai ensuite connaître la décision prise à votre sujet.



# MEDICAL EXAMINATION

## (EXAMEN MÉDICAL)

### DECLARATION BY INTENDING MIGRANT

(Déclaration du Candidat à l'immigration)

Photography of permit  
holder or other authority  
(Photographie de l'immigrant)

**NAME**

(Nom et prénom)

(Nom en caractères d'imprimerie)

**ADDRESS**

(Adresse)

1. Have you or has any member of your family included in this application ever had any serious illness or surgical operation ?  
(Avez-vous eu des maladies graves ou subi des opérations ? Cette question s'applique également aux membres de votre famille compris dans votre demande).
2. Have you or has any member of your family ever been under treatment for tuberculosis ?  
(Avez-vous suivi un traitement pour la tuberculose ? Cette question s'applique également aux membres de votre famille).
3. Have you or has any member of your family ever suffered from mental disease, fits or epilepsy, or been treated in an institution for any kind of these diseases.  
(Avez-vous eu des maladies mentales, des attaques ou de l'épilepsie, ou avez-vous été traité dans une institution pour l'une de ces maladies ? Cette question s'applique également aux membres de votre famille).
4. Have you or has any member of your family ever been under treatment for trachoma ?  
(Avez-vous subi un traitement pour le trachome ? Cette question s'applique également aux membres de votre famille).

**PASSPORT No**

I hereby certify that the information supplied by me to the Medical Examiner is correct in every particular.

Je soussigné certifie que les renseignements donnés par moi au Médecin sont rigoureusement exacts.

Signature of intending migrant which must be made in the presence of the Medical Examiner.  
(Signature de l'immigrant qui doit être apposée en présence du Médecin).

### RESULTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION -- (RÉSULTATS DE L'EXAMEN MÉDICAL)

State if "Normal" - If not give particulars of any departure from normal.

(Si le candidat est "Normal" déclarez-le. S'il y a quoi que ce soit d'anormal indiquez-le clairement).

|   | Husband or Single man - Mari ou Homme seul<br>Date of Birth<br>Date de naissance | Wife or Single Woman - Épouse ou Femme seule<br>Date of Birth<br>Date de naissance |
|---|--|--|
| A. Heart (Cœur) . . . . .   |  |  |
| B. Blood Pressure (Tension) . . . . .   | Max. . . . . Min. . . . .  | Max. . . . . Min. . . . .  |
| C. Lungs (Poumons) . . . . .  |  |  |
| D. Nervous system (Système Nerveux) . . . . .   |  |  |
| E. Mental condition and intelligence<br>(Etat mental et intelligence)                                     |  |  |
| F. Digestive organs (Appareil digestif) . . . . .   |  |  |
| G. Skeleton - Bones and Joints<br>(Squelette - Os et articulations)                                       |  |  |
| H. Skin (Peau) . . . . .  |  |  |
| I. Hearing (Oùe) . . . . .  |  |  |
| J. Sight (Vue) (a) Without glasses . . . . .<br>(Sans lunettes)   | R . . . . . L . . . . .  | R . . . . . L . . . . .  |
| (b) With glasses (if worn) . . . . .<br>(Avec lunettes (si le candidat en porte))                         | R . . . . . L . . . . .  | R . . . . . L . . . . .  |
| Cause of defect of sight<br>(Cause du défaut de vision)   |  |  |
| K. Genito Urinary Organs<br>(Système Génito-Urinaire)   |  |  |
| L. Urine - Is albumen or sugar present . . . . .<br>(Urine - Indiquez la présence de sucre ou d'albumine) |  |  |
| M. Teeth (Dents) . . . . .  |  |  |
| N. Deformities (Malformations) . . . . .  |  |  |
|   | Height<br>(Taille)   | Weight<br>(Poids)  |
|   | Height<br>(Taille)   | Weight<br>(Poids)  |

REMARKS — In cases where the Medical Examiner is unable to describe the examinee as being in perfect health and development, he should state the exact nature of the defect which he finds and whether it is of a permanent or temporary nature.

OBSERVATIONS — Si le Médecin ne peut affirmer que le candidat est en parfait état de santé et bien développé, il devra indiquer la nature exacte du défaut qu'il a remarqué et si ce défaut est permanent ou temporaire.

I Certify that I have this day examined the above-named and that the results are as set forth, and I certify that in my opinion, subject to any special observations under « Remarks », each of the above-named is in good health and of sound constitution, and not suffering from any mental or bodily defect which is likely to render him/her a charge upon the public or to prevent him/her from earning his/her own living.

(Je déclare avoir examiné la personne sus-nommée et certifie que mes conclusions sont celles indiquées plus haut ; je déclare en outre que selon moi, et compte tenu des remarques faites dans la rubrique « Observations », la personne ci-dessus est en bonne santé et ne souffre d'aucune affection organique ou mentale susceptible de la rendre inapte au travail et par suite d'en faire une charge pour l'État).

(Signature et Titres)

Date  
(Date)Address  
(Adresse)

(PLEASE TURN OVER) (T.S.V.P.)



# **MEDICAL EXAMINATION - (EXAMEN MÉDICAL)** For children accompanying their parents (Pour les enfants accompagnant leurs parents)

| Name in Full<br>(Nom et prénom) | Age   | Heart<br>(Cœur) | Lungs<br>(Poumons) | Nervous and mental condition and intelligence.<br>État nerveux et mental<br>Intelligence | Hearing<br>(Oùie) | Sight<br>(Vue)       | Without glasses<br>(Sans lunettes) | With glasses (if worn)<br>(avec lunettes si l'enfant en porte) | REMARKS<br>Include particulars of any departure from normal conditions not mentioned under other headings.<br>S'il y en a, indiquez les anomalies ne pouvant être comprises dans les précédentes. |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. ....                         | ..... | .....           | .....              | .....  | .....             | (a) R.D.<br>(b) R.D. | L.G.<br>L.G.                       | .....  | .....   |
| 2. ....                         | ..... | .....           | .....              | .....  | .....             | (a) R.D.<br>(b) R.D. | L.G.<br>L.G.                       | .....  | .....   |
| 3. ....                         | ..... | .....           | .....              | .....  | .....             | (a) R.D.<br>(b) R.D. | L.G.<br>L.G.                       | .....  | .....   |
| 4. ....                         | ..... | .....           | .....              | .....  | .....             | (a) R.D.<br>(b) R.D. | L.G.<br>L.G.                       | .....  | .....   |
| 5. ....                         | ..... | .....           | .....              | .....  | .....             | (a) R.D.<br>(b) R.D. | L.G.<br>L.G.                       | .....  | .....   |
| 6. ....                         | ..... | .....           | .....              | .....  | .....             | (a) R.D.<br>(b) R.D. | L.G.<br>L.G.                       | .....  | .....   |

I CERTIFY that I have this day examined the abovenamed with the results set forth above. I further certify that in my opinion, subject to any special observations under "REMARKS", the abovenamed are in good health and of sound constitution, and not suffering from any mental or bodily defect which would unfit them for earning their own living when they become of an age to do so.  
(Je déclare avoir examiné ce jour l'enfant sus-nommé et certifie que mes conclusions sont celles indiquées plus haut : je déclare en outre que selon moi, et compte tenu des remarques faites dans la rubrique des "OBSERVATIONS", l'enfant ci-dessus est en bonne santé et ne souffre d'aucune affection organique ou mentale susceptible de l'empêcher plus tard de gagner sa vie quand il sera en âge de le faire).

Date .....  
Date .....  
Address .....  
Adresse .....  
Signature of Parent or Guardian .....  
Signature du parent ou du gardien .....  
Signature et Titres .....  
Signed in the presence of the Medical Examiner - (Signé en présence du Médecin).

## **PHOTOGRAPHS. - (PHOTOGRAPHIES)**

|                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Wife.<br>(Femme) | Children.<br>(Enfant) |
|------------------|-----------------------|



Référence : IF 9

AMBASSADE D' AUSTRALIE  
 Service d' Immigration  
 13, rue Las Cases  
PARIS 7<sup>e</sup>  
 ( Invalides 19-95 )

Monsieur ,

J'ai le plaisir de vous informer que vos formalités d' émigration sont maintenant terminées.

Il ne vous reste plus à présent qu'à effectuer une demande de visa auprès du Service Consulaire de cette Ambassade.

A cet effet vous devez adresser au Service des Visas :

- 1) Votre passeport - ou Titre de Voyage - ( et , si nécessaire , ceux des personnes vous accompagnant ).
- 2) Les formulaires de demande de visa dûment remplis.  
( I jeu pas passeport ).
- 3) La somme de 300 Francs par passeport.

Il est préférable que vous vous présentiez personnellement à cette Ambassade pour effectuer votre demande ; néanmoins , si vous résidez en province , vous pouvez envoyer les pièces ci-dessus mentionnées plus un mandat de 365 Frs ( Trois cents francs pour frais de visa et 65 francs pour frais d' expédition par lettre recommandée ).

Je vous conseille de consulter votre Banque ou l' Office des Changes-8 , rue de la Tour des Dames - PARIS 9<sup>e</sup> - pour le transfert de vos fonds en Australie par opérations bancaires ou chèques voyageurs. Un passager n'est autorisé à importer en Australie que la valeur de 10 Livres sterling en billets de banque anglais. Vous noterez que l' importation en Australie de tout animal quel qu'il soit , de plantes , de terre , de matières d'origine animale ou végétale est interdite.

En arrivant en Australie deux photos d'identité doivent être fournies. Ces photographies devront être prises de face , sans chapeau , la tête et les épaules seulement devant être visibles.

Lors de votre arrivée je suggère que vous vous mettiez en rapport avec le Bureau Gouvernemental de Placement ( Commonwealth Employment Service ) et présentiez vos certificats d'apprentissage et références de travail. Cet office de placement dont les bureaux existent dans toutes les villes et principaux centres vous aidera à trouver un poste correspondant à vos aptitudes ainsi qu'à changer de travail si vous le désirez. Il vous assistera également dans toutes les questions d' embauche. Ces services , ainsi que les renseignements sur divers avantages sociaux , sont fournis gratuitement par les Bureaux d' Emploi Régionaux ou leurs agences.

En raison du climat les Australiens vivent beaucoup au grand air et naturellement aiment le sport. Ils pratiquent le cyclisme, le camping , le tennis , la natation , le football , etc... Pour vous créer des relations et vous accoutumer rapidement à la façon de vivre australienne , vous êtes invité , lors de votre arrivée dans le Commonwealth , à vous inscrire à un club sportif et en devenir membre actif dans la mesure du possible.

Secrétaire  
 Chargé des Affaires d' Immigration.



# AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY - VISA SECTION - PARIS

VISA N°

FAMILY NAME

CHRISTIAN NAME

Nationality

Passport

Issued at on

Valid until

Address

Profession

References in

Australia

References in

France

Born at

on

Reason for

Journey

Duration of

stay

Means at

applicant's

disposal

Signature

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



REMARKS :

---

Whether application made for entry to Australia :

---

Whether entry approved :

---

Landing Permit :

Issued on :

Reference :

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



APPLICATION  
FOR VISA TO ENTER AUSTRALIA

FAMILY NAME ..... MAIDEN NAME .....  
*Nom* ..... *Nom de jeune fille* .....

CHRISTIAN NAMES .....  
*Prénoms* .....

ACCOMPANIED BY .....  
*Accompagné de* .....

ADDRESS .....  
*Adresse* .....

PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH .....  
*Lieu et date de naissance* .....

SEX ..... PROFESSION ..... NATIONALITY .....  
*Sexe* ..... *Profession* ..... *Nationalité* .....

ARRIVED IN FRANCE ..... COMING FROM .....  
*Date de l'arrivée en France* ..... *Venant de* .....

REASON FOR JOURNEY TO AUSTRALIA .....  
*Raison du voyage en Australie* .....

DURATION OF PROPOSED STAY .....  
*Durée proposée du séjour* .....

MEANS AT APPLICANT'S DISPOSAL .....  
*Moyens dont dispose le postulant* .....

DATE OF LAST VISIT TO AUSTRALIA, if any .....  
*Date du dernier séjour en Australie, s'il y a lieu* .....

IN WHAT CAPACITY .....  
*A quel titre* .....

PREVIOUS ADDRESS IN AUSTRALIA .....  
*Adresse antérieure en Australie* .....

REFERENCES IN AUSTRALIA  
*Références en Australie*

REFERENCES IN FRANCE  
*Références en France*

(1) .....

(1) .....

(2) .....

(2) .....

PASSPORT N° ..... ISSUED AT .....  
*Passeport N°* ..... *Délivré à* .....

ISSUED ON ..... VALID UNTIL .....  
*Délivré le* ..... *Valable jusqu'à* .....

SIGNATURE .....

DATE .....



FOR OFFICE USE

IMMIGRATION INFORMATION

Whether application made for entry to Australia \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Entry approved \_\_\_\_\_ Permit No \_\_\_\_\_

Reference \_\_\_\_\_

VISA INFORMATION

Visa granted No \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Validity \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Officer in Charge, \_\_\_\_\_



Issued to applicants eligible on sponsorship scheme such as  
Italians and Spaniards

Référence: IF.10 (S)

AMBASSADE d'Australie,  
Service de l'Immigration,  
13, rue Las Cases,  
PARIS-7<sup>e</sup>.  
Tel.: INV. 19-95.

Monsieur (ou Madame),

Je me réfère à votre récente communication concernant les  
possibilités de votre établissement en Australie.

Dans votre cas, les règlements d'Immigration actuels stipulent  
que vous devez avoir sur place un répondant en mesure de vous garantir emploi  
et logement dès votre arrivée en Australie.

Je note que vous possédez un tel répondant résidant en Australie  
et désire vous informer qu'il vous appartient de vous mettre en rapport  
avec cette personne afin que celle-ci dépose une demande d'admission en  
votre faveur auprès du Bureau d'Immigration le plus proche de sa résidence.

Afin de faciliter les démarches de votre répondant auprès des  
autorités d'Immigration en Australie, vous devrez lui adresser les pièces  
suivantes qui serviront à constituer votre dossier :

- 2 photographies d'identité ( signées au verso ) pour chaque  
personne comprise dans la demande.
- des copies sur papier libre, en anglais, de vos certificats  
ou références de travail.
- Les renseignements d'Etat Civil pour vous-même et chaque  
personne vous accompagnant.

Si la demande d'entrée en votre faveur est acceptée par le  
Département d'Immigration, vos répondants en seront avisés directement;  
par la suite, votre dossier sera transmis au Service d'Immigration de cette  
Ambassade qui vous indiquera les formalités qui vous restent à accomplir afin  
qu'un visa vous soit délivré.

Le délai compris entre la date de dépôt de la demande en Australie  
et la date de réception du dossier par nos services est en général d'environ  
trois mois.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur (ou Madame) , l'expression de mes  
sentiments distingués.

Le Secrétaire,  
Chargé des Affaires d'Immigration,



Issued to applicants not eligible unless sponsored by close  
relatives

I.F.IO

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
13, rue Las Cases,  
PARIS.7<sup>e</sup>.

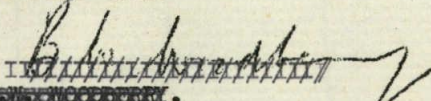
Monsieur ( ou Madame ),

Je vous remercie pour votre communication de récente date  
concernant votre installation éventuelle en Australie.

J'ai le regret de vous informer qu'actuellement les personnes  
de votre catégorie ne peuvent pas entrer en Australie, à moins  
qu'un de leur proches parents, résident déjà dans le Commonwealth n'accepte  
de faire les démarches en vue de leur admission. Ce proche parent devra  
être en mesure de garantir leur subsistance et, si nécessaire, leur  
logement pendant une période d'une année au moins à partir de leur arrivée.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur (ou Madame), l'expression de mes  
sentiments distingués.

Le secrétaire, Chargé des Affaires  
d'Immigration:

  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~



## **Preservation Note**

This booklet titled 'Perspectives Nouvelles' has had water damage causing the clay coated glossy pages causing the top left hand corner to cement together. It is not physically possible to separate the pages.

Please do not attempt to force the pages open, this will only cause damage.

Preservation Services

17/5/2012



STEP (a)

# PERSPECTIVES

# NOUVELLES

RENSEIGNEMENTS DESTINES  
AUX FUTURS EMIGRANTS  
POUR L'AUSTRALIE



AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANK LIMITED



PERSPECTIVES NOUVELLES



*Printed in England by Brown Knight & Truscott Ltd.*

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



1531/73

6th June, 1955.

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Publicity - Australian Embassy, Paris.

I refer to your memorandum No. 235/6/1 of  
15th April, 1955.

2. The contents of your memorandum 235/6/1 of  
30th November, 1954, to the Department of the Interior,  
under cover of your minute of 30th November, 1954, were  
passed to the Australian Embassy at Paris on 3rd December,  
1954.

3. Nothing has been received by me from the Department  
of the Interior (News and Information Bureau), nor to my  
knowledge has the Embassy received anything from it.

*FS*  
(F.H. Stuart)  
for the Secretary.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.  
15th April, 1955

19 APR 1955  
1531/73 ✓  
CANBERRA.

MEMORANDUM for

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Publicity — Australian Embassy Paris

I refer to your memorandum of 25th October, 1954,  
1531/73 and my minute of 30th November, 1954 on the above  
subject.

I attach copy of a recent memorandum from the News  
and Information Bureau. Could you please advise the latest  
position?

*T.H.E. HEYER*  
(T.H.E. HEYER)  
SECRETARY



(COPY)  
NJ

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA  
NEWS AND INFORMATION BUREAU

Department of The Interior,  
Post Office Box 12,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Reference: 53/209/C.150.

March 17, 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

REFERENCE 235/6/1  
-----

Matters referring to the supply of printed publicity material for the Australian Embassy, Paris, other than immigration publicity material, are dealt with either direct by this Bureau and the Embassy, or through the Department of External Affairs.

A copy of your memorandum of November 30 was sent to the Department of External Affairs on December 10, 1954, for comment but to date I have received no reply.

MEL PRATT  
Editor



JMK:PB

1531/73

Memo No....

668

3rd December, 1954.

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

I refer to your memorandum 767/54 addressed to the Department of Immigration about information booklets for intending migrants.

The Department of Immigration has told me that as there is no immigration agreement with France and as the number of immigrants is not large, there are no available Immigration funds for the printing of booklets of the type which you need.

However, Immigration has contacted the News and Information Bureau of the Department of the Interior, which has previously controlled immigration publicity in France, to see whether it can supply you with material.

I shall inform you of the outcome of this approach.

(F.H. Stuart)  
for the Secretary.



lk

DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

2 DEC 1954

1531/73 ✓  
CANBERRA

30th November, 1954

MEMORANDUM for:-The Secretary,  
Department of the Interior,  
Canberra, A.C.T.

(Attn: News and Information Bureau)

A memorandum has recently been received from the Australian Embassy, Paris, indicating that no printed matter is held by the Embassy (either in English or in French) which may be given out to people interested in Australia, or to prospective migrants.

At the same time they have stated that the Press Section of the Embassy has received some copies of the booklet "Un Aperçu de l'Australie", and the Embassy suggests that they be granted funds to have more copies printed. They stated the approximate cost as £100 English currency for 5000 copies.

We have no migration agreement with France nor do many French migrants come to this country, and no Immigration funds are available for the printing of booklets such as the Embassy states it needs.

I understand that previously national publicity arrangements for France were controlled by your Department and I trust you can arrange for the Embassy to receive further material.

It would be appreciated if you would keep me in touch with developments.

I have sent a copy of this memorandum to the Department of External Affairs.

x Paris  
2/12(A.L. Nutt)  
A/g SecretaryThe Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Canberra, A.C.T.Publicity France - your ref. 1531/73

Would you please advise the Embassy of the position as outlined above.

*A.L. Nutt*  
A.L. Nutt, A/g Secretary,  
Dept. of Immigration,  
Canberra, 30.11.54

*AK 28/55*  
*pari*



Q 49/23/47



DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

13 OCT 1954

1531/73 ✓

CANBERRA

To :

Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
PARIS.

4th October 1954.

INFORMATION BOOKLETS

- I. Following upon the recent change in the Immigration Regulations concerning the entry of French immigrants into Australia, there has been a notable increase in the number of applications for immigration. Unfortunately, however, no printed matter is held by this Embassy (either in English or in French) which may be given out to prospective migrants. Hitherto a limited number of booklets, some in English, some in French, paid for by the Department of the Interior, has been available, but this supply is now exhausted.
2. Your advice as to whether a certain sum could be allocated for expenditure on information booklets would therefore be appreciated. A copy is attached of the booklet "UN APERÇU DE L'AUSTRALIE" recently printed in London for the use of the Press Section of this Embassy, which is along the lines of what is required. The type has not been broken up and the blocks have been retained at our request, pending your advice. The cost for 5,000 copies of the original edition was £116.6.0 sterling, but it is anticipated that a second edition would cost somewhat less.

for Secretary.

N<sup>o</sup> 767

To the :

Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Forwarded for your information.

for Secretary.



FILE COPY  
JMK:PM

1531/73

3rd May, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA.

Please refer to my memorandum of 4th March, 1954,  
which referred to memorandum 604/1/2 sent to you direct from  
the Australian Embassy at Paris.

I should be grateful if you would let me have  
your comments on the queries about immigration from France  
which the Embassy has raised.

(F.H. Stuart)  
for the Secretary.

*file*  
*R/S 23/54 jmk*  
*R/S 3/54 jmk*



FILE COPY  
HSN. EMN

1531/73

Memo No. ....  
115

4th March, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

For your information your Ministerial Despatch  
No. 6 of 22nd January, 1954 paragraph 7 of (1) refers.

(A. H. Body)  
for Secretary.



1531/73

4th March, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA.

Immigration from France

Reference is made to memorandum No. 604/1/2 of  
1st October, 1953, addressed direct to you from the  
Australian Embassy, Paris.

2. Your comments on the memorandum under reference  
would be appreciated.

h  
(A. H. Body)  
for Secretary.

x Paris 4/3

R/s. 20/4/54



2 copies



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
PARIS.

1st October, 1953.

604/1/2.

430

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

IMMIGRATION FROM FRANCE

In recent months, partly as a result of the deterioration of the French internal political situation, and partly as a result of increased publicity given to Australia in France, there has been a notable increase in the number of enquiries concerning immigration which we have been receiving from French-born nationals, as opposed to stateless or naturalised persons. The daily average at the moment is approximately 40 enquiries, mostly from young people between 20 - 30 years of age, and this figure will undoubtedly increase during the winter months to come.

2. In contrast to the majority of those at present leaving for Australia from France (largely Jewish tradesmen and their families, with few qualifications), many applications are now being received from trained workers, particularly those in agriculture and the mechanical trades, who would be likely to make good migrants. It is appreciated that certain categories of workers could be better obtained from countries other than France; however, recent applicants have included a number of cooks and trained hotel staff etc. for whom there would appear to be a definite demand. Unlike the Jewish community, these people do not usually have any contacts in Australia through which they can secure the necessary nomination, and there does not seem much likelihood that any result would be obtained from writing to firms in Australia which, quite understandably, are reluctant to engage and sponsor migrants whose qualifications and capacity for work are not known. Nor is there, to my knowledge, any central agency to which prospective migrants might write setting forth their qualifications in the hope of satisfying some prospective employer seeking such workers.

3. I should be grateful, therefore, for your guidance as to what extent these applicants should be encouraged and as to the views of the Department regarding the prospects of increased migration from France.

for Cynthia Nelson,  
Secretary.

No. 778 MEMORANDUM FOR:  
774.

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Referred for your information.

for Cynthia Nelson, Secretary.



FILE COPY  
RMM:ST.

1531/73

The External Affairs Officer,  
385 Lonsdale Street,  
MELBOURNE. Vic.

Copy of memorandum No. 616, dated  
13th August, 1952, (plus attachment) from  
the Australian Embassy, Paris, concerning  
migrants travelling to Australia, is  
referred for information in connection with  
your teleprinter 1977 of 11th July.

(A.H. Body)  
for Secretary.

CANBERRA. A.C.T.

29th August, 1952.



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
PARIS

604/23

1st October, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FORThe Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.IMMIGRATION FROM FRANCE

In recent months, partly as a result of the deterioration of the French internal political situation, and partly as a result of increased publicity given to Australia in France, there has been a notable increase in the number of enquiries concerning immigration which we have been receiving from French-born nationals, as opposed to stateless or naturalised persons. The daily average at the moment is approximately 40 enquiries, mostly from young people between 20-30 years of age, and this figure will undoubtedly increase during the winter months to come.

2. In contrast to the majority of those at present leaving for Australia from France (largely Jewish tradesmen and their families, with few qualifications), many applications are now being received from trained workers, particularly those in agriculture and the mechanical trades, who would be likely to make good migrants. It is appreciated that certain categories of workers could be better obtained from countries other than France; however, recent applicants have included a number of cooks and trained hotel staff etc. for whom there would appear to be a definite demand. Unlike the Jewish community, these people do not usually have any contacts in Australia through which they can secure the necessary nomination, and there does not seem much likelihood that any result would be obtained from writing to firms in Australia which, quite understandably, are reluctant to engage and sponsor migrants whose qualifications and capacity for work are not known. Nor is there, to my knowledge, any central agency to which prospective migrants might write setting forth their qualifications in the hope of satisfying some prospective employer seeking such workers.

3. I should be grateful, therefore, for your guidance as to what extent these applicants should be encouraged and as to the views of the Department regarding the prospects of increased migration from France.

for Cynthia Nelson  
Secretary

No. 774 MEMORANDUM FOR

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Referred for your information.

for Cynthia Nelson,  
Secretary.



15  
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

MESSAGE NUMBER 2719. 28.8.52. 2.00

TO EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, MELBOURNE.  
FROM CONSULAR, CANBERRA.

YOUR 2509.

REPORT RECEIVED FROM PARIS YESTERDAY AND WILL BE PASSED ON TO

YOU EARLY NEXT WEEK FOR FAVOUR OF A VERBAL (UNDERLINED) GEMXX

GENERAL REPLY.

MESSAGE ENDS. PM

PLEASE CHECK THIS  
INTERPRETATION OF  
YOUR ORDER WHICH WAS  
PARTLY ILLEGIBLE.



E. A. Melbourne  
Consular

Your 2509. Report received from Paris  
yesterday could be passed on to you early next  
week for favour of a verbal, general, reply.

AMS. 28/8



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

P 18

INWARD TELETYPE MESSAGE

MESSAGE NUMBER 2509

1041

TO CONSULAR E A CANBERRA

FROM EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MELBOURNE

REFERENCE OUR MESSAGE 1977 04 OF 11TH JULY. HAS ANY REPLY  
BEEN RECEIVED FROM PARIS REGARDING 'SKAUBRYN' BOOKING.

MESSAGE ENDS

1043

28 8 52

MS





602/4/1

No. 616

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
PARIS.

13th August, 1952.

With reference to your  
memorandum no. 468 (File 1531/73) of  
28th July, 1952, I enclose a minute  
from the Migration Officer which I feel  
is self-explanatory.

*W.G.A. Landale*  
W.G.A. Landale.  
Secretary.

encl.

*refer to E.A. Mills for  
info on 11th July 1977 of*

*10*

National Archives of Australia

27/8

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,

PARIS.

11th August, 1952.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Landale.

Migrants are entirely free to travel to Australia any way they wish either by sea or air and may book their passages by any Shipping Company or Travel Agency.

Many requests, however, are received asking for travel information and name and address of a travel company. It is usual for me in such cases to give specific names and addresses or advise migrants to contact a reputable local travel agency.

Under the Assisted Passage Scheme I have a responsibility to book approved migrants. I therefore give a preference to the Companies with the cheapest fares, viz.

- 1: RUYS & CO. 13, rue Auber - (Sole booking agents for Orient Line).
- 2: AMERICAN LLOYD - 7, rue Auber - (Booking agents for Messageries Maritimes - 12, Boulevard de la Madeleine, PARIS.

I can only obtain a few passages per year through Ruys & Co. but have a satisfactory allocation from American Lloyd.

In the case in point I had a greater allocation than I could fill and I invited Unassisted migrant MILJANCEVIC (and a few others) to take the opportunity, if he so desired, of sailing on the SKAUBRYN at the reasonable fare, on Continental ships, of 109.821 Frs.

American Lloyd agent in Australia is : American Lloyd World Travel Service - 83/89 William Street - Melbourne. I understand that Orient Lloyd - 28/32 Elizabeth Street was previously the Australian Agent for American Lloyd, France, but due to business differences the Agency was discontinued and a new agent appointed.


Migration Officer.



1531/73

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA A.C.T.

Copy of memorandum No. 553, dated  
23rd July 1952, with enclosures, from the  
Australian Embassy, Paris, is referred for  
attention and reply direct to Mr. Roy.  
(Re French Migrants in Australia.)

  
(A. H. Body)  
for Secretary.

CANBERRA A.C.T.

11th August 1952.



6021/1

MEMORANDUM No. 553



DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

5 AUG 1952

CANBERRA

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
PARIS.

23rd July, 19 52

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Canberra

French Migrants in Australia

With reference to our Memorandum 546 we enclose the translation of two letters we have received from French migrants in Australia. We should be grateful if you would arrange for a reply to be sent to Mr. Roy, who raises the question of financial assistance to enable him to send his family back to France.

*W. H. Flanagan*

W. G. A. Landale  
Secretary.

*n.b. Roy  
→ CIP*

*would you like  
to handle this*

*W*

*Pl. Home*

*Pl. Office  
New file.*

*reps to bring for attn  
only direct to Mr Roy.*

*W/S 7/8*



ROY René,  
60 Morris Street,  
Summer Hill,  
Sydney,  
N.S.W.

TRANSLATION OF LETTER

Australian Embassy,  
Paris,

The Attaché,

Sir,

It is now three months since our arrival in Australia and we have had many difficulties.

In spite of your assurance there is no work available, neither in my speciality, nor in any other, even in the bush.

The Commonwealth Employment Office can only shrug their shoulders and were not able to give me a single address. On my own I managed, after a month of searching, to find a job. Six ~~weeks~~ later the Manager had to sack 40 workers including myself, and here I am again a fortnight later still looking for work.

It seems that I am in a very precarious position, all the more so because I am with my wife and child.

We have seen many French people who have been able to get the money for their assisted passages as they ~~had done~~ their military service. I was unfortunately not able to serve my country as I was deported by military force, but as soon as I returned I joined up and served from the end of 1945 to the beginning of 1947.

That assistance would enable me, if the critical situation continues, at least to send back my family to France, which, believe me, would be a great relief.

I assure you that I did not want to have to write this letter, and I ask you to excuse me - and I hope with all my heart that the economic situation in Australia will improve very quickly.

Yours respectfully,

(signed) René ROY  
Landing Permit C 90914.



Translation

Winchelsea (Vic)  
12th July, 1952.

Sirs,

We are very sorry to have gone to your country. And why did we go? It must be admitted that it was all because of your false propaganda that we were guided towards this thankless land where the newcomers whatever they may be, French or any other nationality, are, what, we are inferior to the Australians, they treat us like incapable men.

And at this moment we ask ourselves this question:

What is our future, we Frenchmen, in this abandoned country. It is pretty grim, not a single glimmer of hope remains with us. Our only solution is to return to our beloved France that we left, no doubt, without much reflection.

A good piece of advice that we could give you "Leave off your filthy propaganda in favour of immigration".

On behalf of some French people, chiefly from Finistere.

Thank you very much,

(signature unreadable).



DRAFT

FROM:

TO:



304/2/1

No. 546

22nd July, 1952.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Articles on Australia

I am forwarding herewith a series of 10 articles (9 on Australia and 1 on New Zealand) by the French journalist, James de Coquet, which have appeared recently in the leading Paris daily "Le Figaro".

2. I should particularly like to draw your attention to the references to Australian immigration policy and practise in Articles III and V.

W.G.A. Landale,  
Secretary.

*Enclosures sent to N.I.B.  
6/8/52*

Encls.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

**CABLEGRAM.**



MG:SA

O.11252

TO:

Dated: 5th August, 1952.  
0940

Australian Embassy,  
P A R I S.

152.

UNCLASSIFIED.

From Immigration.

Your 173. Decided intending migrants other than close dependent relatives must have assured employment arranged. Consequently no permits should be issued by you unless approved by this department. Applications by Portuguese and Spaniards without sponsors in Australia should not be granted.

Immigration (140/5/14)

E.A.'s.  
P.M.'s.

5th August, 1952.

1531/73

*[Handwritten signature]*

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| DIST          |  |
| SECRETARY     |  |
| A.S. (U.N.)   |  |
| A.S. (G.R.)   |  |
| A.S. (Admin.) |  |
| (L. & T.)     |  |
| U.N.          |  |
| Tec. Ass.     |  |
| E.R.          |  |
| Pao.          |  |
| West          |  |
| Central       |  |
| P.I.          |  |
| Con. & Pro.   |  |
| Ant.          |  |
| Adm.          |  |



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

**RESTRICTED.**

**CABLEGRAM.**

I. 10459

Dated: 25th July, 1952.

1910  
Rec'd: 26th Ju  
0900

FROM:

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

173.

RESTRICTED.

In view of press reports that no unskilled immigrants are to be accepted for the next 2 years should we cease taking applications from unskilled sources? Also should we allow unskilled landing permit holders to proceed to Australia? You will be aware that the Migration Officer who is on leave, issues landing permits to Portuguese and Spanish immigrants as well as to French.

Officer.

IMMIGRATION (Attn.)

E. A.

P. M. S.

26th July, 1952.

Mr. Bots }  
Mr. Inland } President Inland & Admins

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838,

|               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| U.S.          | SECRETARY |
| A.S. (U.S.)   |           |
| A.S. (O.R.)   |           |
| A.S. (Admin.) |           |
| (L. & T.)     |           |
| U.N.          |           |
| Tec. Ass.     |           |
| R.R.          |           |
| Pac.          |           |
| West          |           |
| Central       |           |
| P.I.          |           |
| Com. & Pro.   |           |
| Asst.         |           |
| Admin.        |           |
| Telephone     |           |
| Ex. Comm.     |           |

Rs 6/8



1531/73.

28th July, 1952.

Memo No. 468

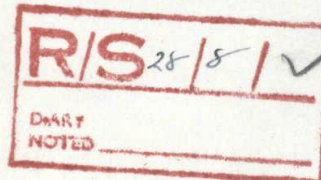
MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

A representative of the Orient Lloyd Travel Service recently called on our Melbourne Office and asked whether it is the practice of the Department to give preferential treatment to a particular travel line.

It appears that he was referring to a letter from <sup>6/10/52</sup> the Immigration attache to a Mr. Zivossd MILJANCEVIC suggesting that he obtain a passage on the M.S. "Skaubryn" through the American Lloyd Company, Paris.

No doubt there is some good reason why the Skaubryn and American Lloyd Company were suggested, but I should appreciate your comments on this matter in order that a suitable reply may be addressed to the Orient Lloyd Travel Service.



6  
(A.H. Body)  
for Secretary.



*A13*

F. A. Melbourne  
 Melbourne

Year 1911 in migrants + shipping +  
 Am. airway En. carry. Pass for report but you  
 may suggest to the Board Lloyd Travel Service that  
 he could discuss with Mr. [unclear] [unclear]  
 Melbourne

*Demanded with Mr. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]*

**R/S** 28 8 11/13  
 DRAFT  
 NOTES

*2M*

*11/13*

*1531/73*



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

## INWARD TELEPRINTER MESSAGE.

MESSAGE NUMBER 1977

11 7 52

TO COM LAR AND PROTOCOL E A CANBERRA  
FROM EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MELBOURNE

A REPRESENTATIVE OF ORIENT LLOYD TRAVEL SERVICE CALLED THIS MORNING TO ASK WHETHER IT IS THE PRACTICE OF THIS DEPARTMENT TO GIVE PREFERENCE TO A PARTICULAR TRAVEL LINE. I TOLD HIM I DID NOT THINK SO WHEREUPON HE SHOWED ME A COPY OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY THE ATTACHE AT THE AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY IN PARIS TO A MR ZIVORAD MILJANCEVIC (N A YUGOSLAV NATIONAL) OF CITE ROGELET NR. 43, BUHL, HAUT-RHIN, SUGGESTING HE TRY TO OBTAIN A PASSAGE TO AUSTRALIA ON THE ''SA SKAUBRYN''.

MY REPLY WAS THAT THE APPLICANT MAY HAVE ASKED THE EMBASSY FOR INFORMATION REGARDING SHIPPING LEAVING EITHER LE HAVRE OR MARSEILLES AT A CERTAIN TIME AND THE POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING A MEDIUM PRICED PASSAGE (.) I ~~STAD~~ SAID HOWEVER THAT I WOULD REFER THE LETTER TO YOU FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND ADVICE. THE LETTER I SAW WAS IN FRENCH, APPEARED TO BE RONEOED, WAS ON UN-HEADED OR RATHER ~~CRESTED~~-PAPER UN-CRESTED PAPER, WAS DATED WITH A STAMP AND CARRIED THE SIGNATURE OF ''L.H.RICE''. IT DID NOT BEAR THE NAME OF THE ADDRESSEE. FROM WHAT I CAN MAKE OUT, INSTEAD OF GETTING IN TOUCH WITH ~~MAR~~ AMERICAN LLOYD AS SUGGESTED, MR. MILJANCEVIC SENT THE LETTER TO HIS SPONSOR IN NEW SOUTH WALES WHO IN TURN SENT IT TO ORIENT (REPEAT ORIENT) LLOYD WHO HAVE ~~seek~~ SCOOPED THE BOOKING.

A COPY OF THE LETTER (WHICH I HAVE TRANSLATED) IS TELETYPED FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

BEGINS

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY

PARIS.

13, RUE LAS CASES

10TH MARCH, 1952.

SIR,



TELETYPED FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

BEGINS

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY

PARIS.

13, RUE LAS CASES

10TH MARCH, 1952.

SIR,

I REFER TO YOUR APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO TAKE UP RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA AND WHICH HAS BEEN APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE ON CONDITION THAT YOU PRODUCE MEDICAL CERTIFICATES AND SATISFACTORY X RAY REPORTS.

I NOTE THAT YOU HAVE NOT TAKEN ALL THE NECESSARY STEPS TO COMPLETE THESE FORMALITIES, BUT I NEVERTHELESS I DESIRE TO ADVISE YOU THAT A SHIP ON WHICH THERE IS REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION IS LEAVING MARSEILLES SOON FOR AUSTRALIA.

THIS SHIP, THE M.S. "SKAUBRYN" WILL LEAVE LE HAVRE ON 10TH MAY 1952 FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY VIA MALTA AND SUEZ. THE MINIMUM FARE IS 109.82 FRANCS AND THE VOYAGE WILL TAKE ABOUT 26 DAYS.

I THEREFORE ADVISE YOU TO COMPLETE THE ATTACHED QUESTIONNAIRE AND SEND IT TO THE AMERICAN LLOYD COMPANY, 7 RUE AUBER, PARIS , 9E, SO THAT THIS COMPANY CAN RESERVE A PASSAGE FOR YOU. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION TO THAT INDICATED ABOVE IS AVAILABLE ON THIS SHIP.

THE "SKAUBRYN" WILL PROBABLY LEAVE MARSEILLES NEXT JULY ON HER NEXT VOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

IF YOU HAVE TO GIVE UP THE IDEA OF TAKING UP RESIDENCE IN THE COMMONWEALTH WOULD YOU PLEASE LET ME KNOW SO THAT YOUR FILE CAN BE CANCELLED.....

SIGNED L.H. RICE (?) ATTACHE

ENDS

CORRECTION: PLEASE CORRECT LINE TWO OF SECOND PARA OF LETTER TO READ " BUT I NEVERTHELESS DESIRE TO ADVISE ..."

MESSAGE ENDS 1230

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



ORDINARY AIR BAG

Q 1/4

MEMORANDUM FOR :

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

4 APR 1952

1531/73

CANBERRA.

24th March 1952.

( For transmission through the Department of External Affairs ).

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

I acknowledge your telegram N° 6I of the 12th of March 1952 reading as follows :

" In view of European outbreak foot and mouth disease, please endeavour ensure any special project workers from rural areas are not ( repeat not ) embarked by aircraft pending further notice, but travel by sea. Possibility extension precautions at present being examined here by health and proposals include

- (a) your cabling details embarkation special project migrants from rural areas to permit quarantine precautions on arrival and
- (b) similar information full fare passengers from information secured by you at visa issuance.

Your urgent comments on practicability these proposals or other suggestions would be appreciated together with advice any steps being taken by local authorities to prevent carriage of infection abroad by immigrants".

and confirm my reply :

" Your telegram 6I special workers travelling by sea pending advice stop experts here suggest unlikely persons travelling from Europe to Australia even by air could transmit foot and mouth virus which lives only few days on humans stop contact with infected cattle immediately preceding journey, total absence personal hygiene and immediate contact with cattle on arrival necessary to transmit virus stop consider normal quarantine hygiene requirements sufficient stop your proposal (a) regarded as practicable, (b) impracticable and would require co-operation of shipping companies. Detailed report follows".

Attached hereto is the result of my enquiries.

Attachment I - Newspaper cutting.

- " 2 - ditto and translation.
- " 3 - I discussed the matter with the Canadian Immigration Attaché, Mr. O. CORMIER, and he was kind enough to give me the results of his investigation. Mr. Cormier told me he had not taken any definite steps regarding emigrants from France but was considering (a) Obtaining a certificate from the Mayor of all migrants from infected areas that the emigrant has not been in contact with the disease. (b) Compelling travel companies under the Canadian Immigration Act to refuse to take passengers from infected areas without a last minute clearance from the Canadian Embassy. Mr. Cormier, however, admitted that this method would be a poor control but might have a little value.

.../...



24th March 1952.

-2-

It will be noted that the French treat the disease benignly, infected cattle being merely isolated and inoculated. There is no restriction made by the French Authorities on the movement of people in infected areas.

- Attachment 4 - Result of conversation with Professor Ramon.
- Attachment 5 - Lecture delivered to the French Academy of Sciences on the 18th of February 1952.
- Attachment 6 - Professor Ramon kindly sent me an advance copy of a paper prepared by him for the French Academy of Sciences dealing with:
- (a) Present spread of Foot and Mouth throughout the world.
  - (b) Scientific consideration of the various types of virus.
  - (c) Development of immunity to preventive inoculation.
  - (d) Details of preparation of preventive inoculations.
  - (e) General prophylactic measures in various countries.
- Attachment 7 - Circular dealing with outbreak of disease in Leicester and Norfolk, England, Bombay, Orissa and Bengal, India - and Tunisia. A considerable decline is noticed in Denmark; however, Virus C appeared for the first time in November 1951.
- Attachment 8 - Circular dealing with the refusal of Germany to prepare vaccines.
- Attachment 9 - Circular announcing successful anti measures in Switzerland and the closing of the frontier between Canada and U.S.A. to fresh meat imports. *I understand there are no travel restrictions made by the Swiss Government*
- Attachment 10 - Circular concerning outbreak in Saskatchewan.
- Attachment 11 - Technical publication of the International Office of Epizootics Nov/Dec. 1951 on preparation of vaccines etc..

SUMMARY : Opinions appear to point to the fact that the virus cannot be carried by humans for any lengthy period and it would seem only necessary to concentrate attention on air travellers to Australia. Such air travellers could be required to present to the Air Travel Companies before embarkation a certificate that they have had no recent contact with the disease and that they have resided in a non-infected area during the past fifteen days.

I consider that any attempt to control the matter at visa issuance is impossible as passengers (other than British subjects) cannot confirm their bookings until a visa has been granted. It will therefore be seen that a passenger, even if he lives in a city, could easily come in contact with the disease after the issue of his visa.

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,

Forwarded for your information.

L.H. RICE  
Migration Officer.

*L.H. Rice*  
L.H. RICE  
Migration Officer.



(COPY)

25/1/3/10.

23rd October, 1951.

MEMORANDUM for :-

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA.

Responsibility of Immigration Attache at Australian  
Embassy, Paris, for countries outside France.

We attach copy of memorandum No.590 from the Australian  
Ambassador to France, regarding the despatch by the Immigration  
Attache at the Paris Embassy of landing permits to Spain and  
Portugal.

We agree with the Ambassador's view that the despatch of  
landing permits by registered mail to Spain and Portugal, where  
the standards of public administration are not as high as in the  
English-speaking countries cannot be considered safe in all  
circumstances and that the interests of safety might be better  
safeguarded by the forwarding of landing permits by safehand chan-  
nels to the nearest British Consular officer in each case.

We should be glad to have your early views on this  
matter in order that a reply may be sent to Paris as soon as  
possible.

(sgd.) R.W. Furlonger.  
for Secretary.

*all. B.F. says no reply from Dury  
as he has not followed it up as whole  
question of Migration Office at Paris  
is under review at present & Mr. Kevin  
is, I understand, despatching memorandum  
of Rev. and Dury.  
See 1/10/51  
Pl follow up with Western  
as a matter of interest.  
AAB 11/2*

*Original on 25/1/3/10.  
R/S 8/2 ✓  
(only for Western)*



(COPY)

25/1/3/10.

23rd October, 1951.

MEMORANDUM for :-

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA.

Responsibility of Immigration Attache at Australian  
Embassy, Paris, for countries outside France.  
-----

We attach copy of memorandum No.590 from the Australian Ambassador to France, regarding the despatch by the Immigration Attache at the Paris Embassy of landing permits to Spain and Portugal.

We agree with the Ambassador's view that the despatch of landing permits by registered mail to Spain and Portugal, where the standards of public administration are not as high as in the English-speaking countries cannot be considered safe in all circumstances and that the interests of safety might be better safeguarded by the forwarding of landing permits by safehand channels to the nearest British Consular officer in each case.

We should be glad to have your early views on this matter in order that a reply may be sent to Paris as soon as possible.

(sgd.) R.W. Furlonger.  
for Secretary.



(COPY)

CONFIDENTIAL

Australian Embassy,  
Paris.

602/6/1.

21st September, 1951.

No. 590.

MEMORANDUM TO:-

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Responsibility of Migration Attaché for countries  
outside France.  
-----

With reference to my memorandum No. 549 of 7th September, 1951, and with further reference to your Memorandum No. 379 of 19th July, 1951, the Migration Attaché has represented to me that he has not received instructions on the lines indicated in paragraph 2 of your Memorandum, and consequently is in the difficult position of still being under instructions from his Department to send landing permits by the most convenient method, and has advised that this in his opinion is by registered mail direct to the recipients; whilst he has received instructions from me to send them by safe-hand bag to the nearest British Consular Officer.

2. He has asked that the matter should be reconsidered for the following reasons: first, that to send documents by safe-hand bag entails additional clerical work which it is difficult for his almost inadequate staff to perform; secondly, that he is still convinced that delivery by registered post is quite safe. He has been fortified in this opinion by informal consultations he has had with contacts at the British Embassy at Madrid who "think registered mail is quite safe", and at Lisbon who "thought that registered mail is quite safe". I still hold to my opinion that registered mail is not safe, and I would not wish to be responsible for any landing permits sent by this way. In the case of passports, following the instruction in the Department of Immigration letter of 16th August, forwarded in your Memorandum No. 482, so far as this post is concerned they will be forwarded, in the case of countries outside France, by safe-hand to the nearest British Consular Officer.

3. In view of the above, I should be glad if the matter could be discussed again with the Department of Immigration and a reply forwarded as soon as possible.

(sgd.) Keith Officer.  
Ambassador.

*Original 25/1/51*



(COPY)

CONFIDENTIAL

Australian Embassy,  
Paris.

602/6/1.

21st September, 1951.

No. 590.

MEMORANDUM TO:-

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Responsibility of Migration Attaché for countries  
outside France.  
-----

With reference to my memorandum No. 549 of 7th September, 1951, and with further reference to your Memorandum No. 379 of 19th July, 1951, the Migration Attaché has represented to me that he has not received instructions on the lines indicated in paragraph 2 of your Memorandum, and consequently is in the difficult position of still being under instructions from his Department to send landing permits by the most convenient method, and has advised that this in his opinion is by registered mail direct to the recipients; whilst he has received instructions from me to send them by safe-hand bag to the nearest British Consular Officer.

2. He has asked that the matter should be reconsidered for the following reasons: first, that to send documents by safe-hand bag entails additional clerical work which it is difficult for his almost inadequate staff to perform; secondly, that he is still convinced that delivery by registered post is quite safe. He has been fortified in this opinion by informal consultations he has had with contacts at the British Embassy at Madrid who "think registered mail is quite safe", and at Lisbon who "thought that registered mail is quite safe". I still hold to my opinion that registered mail is not safe, and I would not wish to be responsible for any Landing permits sent by this way. In the case of passports, following the instruction in the Department of Immigration letter of 16th August, forwarded in your Memorandum No. 482, so far as this post is concerned they will be forwarded, in the case of countries outside France, by safe-hand to the nearest British Consular Officer.

3. In view of the above, I should be glad if the matter could be discussed again with the Department of Immigration and a reply forwarded as soon as possible.

(sgd.) Keith Officer.  
Ambassador.



Australian Embassy,  
Paris.

602/6/1

7th September, 1951.

No. 549

MEMORANDUM TO:-

The Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Responsibility of the Migration Attache for  
countries outside France

Your memorandum No. 379 of 19th July, 1951, with regard to the responsibility of the Migration Attache for countries outside France. As the Department of Migration has decided accordingly, the Migration Attache here will of course comply, but I would point out that there are no safe-hand facilities for communication between Paris and Spain, and Paris and Portugal, and that Landing Permits which have to be sent by safe-hand to British Consular Officers in these countries will have to be sent to London for despatch by the Foreign Office. This was one of the factors which influenced me in suggesting that London was the more convenient centre. The same will of course apply to passports.

(sgd.) Keith Officer.

*Original  
25/13/10*



WGAL:MF

CONFIDENTIAL

25/1/3/10.

Memo. No. 379

19th July, 1951.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MIGRATION ATTACHE  
FOR COUNTRIES OUTSIDE FRANCE.

With reference to your Departmental Despatch No. 54 of 14th June, 1951, we placed your views before the Department of Immigration, who, having in mind their overall commitments in Europe and the United Kingdom, would prefer to retain the present system under which the Migration Attache at the Embassy deals with cases from Spain and Portugal.

The Department of Immigration state that the Attache has received instructions to forward all landing permits, issued in favour of Spanish and Portuguese nationals, to British Consular officials in the countries concerned and not to the recipients themselves. We gather that the instructions also cover passports.

The Department feel that this method of dealing meets security requirements as adequately as if the matters were handled from London. This would seem to be so provided that Mr. Rice is permitted use of British safe hand facilities as between Paris and Spain and Paris and France but if the contrary should be the case would you please let us know.

We should prefer, if you agree, not to press the issue unduly with the Department of Immigration at the present juncture, unless the present arrangement proves a source of real and continuous embarrassment to you or unless there are no safe hand facilities available to Mr. Rice.

1531/73

1 Migration of France



COPY.

File No. 25/1/3/10.  
Memo. No. 379.

Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

19th July, 1951.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MIGRATION ATTACHE  
FOR COUNTRIES OUTSIDE FRANCE.

With reference to your Departmental Despatch No. 54 of 14th June, 1951, we placed your views before the Department of Immigration, who, having in mind their overall commitments in Europe and the United Kingdom, would prefer to retain the present system under which the Migration Attache at the Embassy deals with cases from Spain and Portugal.

The Department of Immigration state that the Attache has received instructions to forward all landing permits, issued in favour of Spanish and Portuguese nationals, to British Consular Officials in the countries concerned and not to the recipients themselves. We gather that the instructions also cover passports.

The Department feel that this method of delivery meets security requirements as adequately as if the matter were handled from London. This would seem to be so provided that Mr. Rice is permitted use of British safe hand facilities as between Paris and Spain and Paris and Portugal, but if the contrary should be the case would you please let us know.

We should prefer, if you agree, not to press the issue unduly with the Department of Immigration at this junction, unless the present arrangement proves a source of real and continuous embarrassment to you or unless there are no safe hand facilities available to Mr. Rice.

(Sgd. ) J.C.G. Kevin,  
for Secretary.



*Gans*

MIN. Despatch No. .... 54/21

DEP.

Distribution Responsibility of *negotiations* *made*.

85/11/3/10  
*[Signature]*

*(very expedient) Dec 27/8*

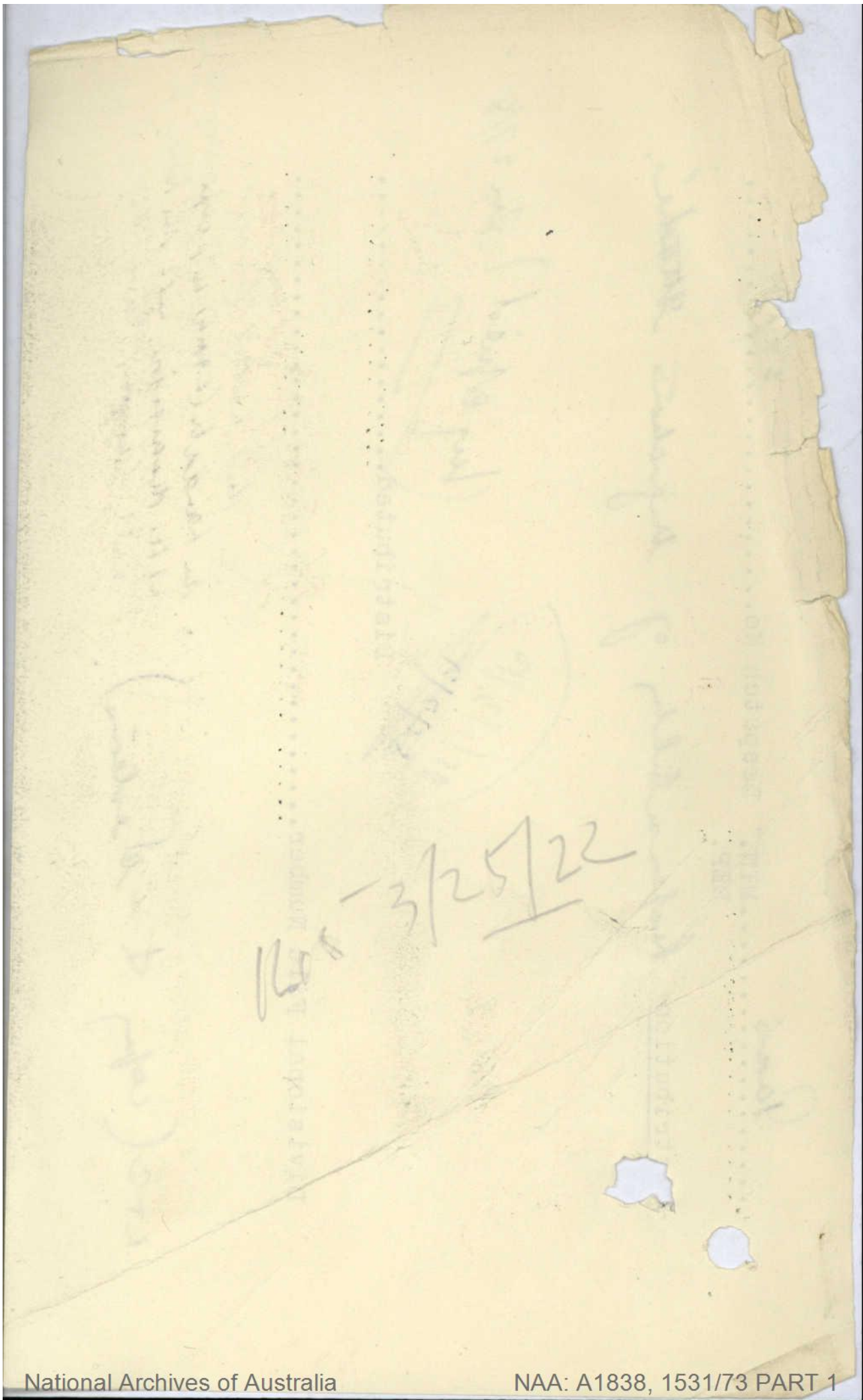
Distributed.....

Divisional File Number.....

*rec (copy & despatch)*

1. *John - don't need it changed.*
2. *Mr. Handale (Kans) is preparing report after discussion with Mr. Kern & will let us have copy. ad.*







DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Rec'd 26 JUN 1951

File No.

*an hour long for D. [unclear]  
who said he had no strong  
views on whether there  
should be [unclear] for  
France or U.K. He  
would speak to his  
Hqs and then say  
me was 2/7*

14th June, 1951.

602/6/1

DEPARTMENTAL DESPATCH No. 54.

FROM: The Australian Ambassador  
to France.

SUBJECT:- Responsibility of the Migration Attaché for  
Countries outside France

1. On 4th November, 1950, the Chargé d'Affaires in Memorandum No. 678 called attention to some of the difficulties which might arise consequent upon the instructions, dated 20th October, 1950, to the Migration Attaché, with regard to the issue of landing permits by him not only for France, but also to Spain and Portugal. Although the Chargé d'Affaires requested early comments, so far nothing further has been received from the Department of Immigration, but I have given the matter some thought, have watched it and have had the opportunity of discussing it with Mr. Grainger of the Public Service Board.

*Reply - memo  
23/9/51*

2. Although my Migration Attaché does not agree and believes that the instructions can be given effect to without any risk, I must admit my own misgivings as to whether it is not a mistake (except where the circumstances are particularly favourable, for example Belgium in relation to Holland, and possibly if it had been decided that way and not otherwise, Switzerland in relation to France) for the Migration Attaché to be responsible in any way for countries outside the jurisdiction of the Embassy to which he is attached. I think there are special

/ objections in

The Department of External Affairs,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.



objections in the case of France and Spain. You will appreciate and be able to explain to the Department of Immigration that relations between France and Spain are anything but good and that it would not be easy at present for any official in France to function in any way in Spain. The same does not apply in the case of Portugal, but there the main objection is lack of communications, and the fact that all official functions have to be performed through the British Embassy in Lisbon or Consulates-General, with whom we have no direct communications. London, on the other hand, has direct communications with both Madrid and Lisbon through the Foreign Office, and I would urge that from the point of view of convenience alone, quite apart from political difficulties which might arise, it would be far better for the issue of permits for these two countries to be dealt with through Australia House. As I have said above, there is a direct channel of communication through the Foreign Office and British Consulates in these two countries to make enquiries where necessary and to forward the documents in perfect security and ensure that they fall into the right hands. My Migration Attaché thinks that I am unduly concerned about this aspect, and that the despatch of landing permits by registered post is perfectly safe and satisfactory. He adopts this method in France with people who cannot apply personally at the Embassy. However, I am not convinced that it is a satisfactory way of sending such documents from here to foreign countries, and cannot help feeling that there is a considerable risk that they might fall into undesirable hands. Indeed once it was known that we used this system / it might be



it might be made use of by unscrupulous persons to obtain landing permits nominally in the name of a person who was acceptable, but actually for another who was not.

3. For these reasons I would be glad if the matter could be discussed in the light of the above views with the Department of Immigration before it is put finally into effect. It has now become of some urgency, as Rice tells me that in the case of Spain and Portugal there are certain applicants who are approaching the stage when they will be due for the issue of landing permits.

(KEITH OFFICER)  
Ambassador.



## CABLEGRAM.

MG/SC

DECYPHERED FROM:

This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Message. It is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Government Department or Instrumentality without paraphrasing 'never to be downgraded below 'Restricted.'

I.12007

10th August, 1950.

10th August, 1950.

Australian Delegation to ECOSOC,  
G E N E V A.

ECOSOC 78. IMMEDIATE RESTRICTED.

From Deschamps.

Discussion of Item 32(B) was completed today with adoption of a resolution referring discussions and decisions to ad hoc Committee on refugees and stateless persons.

Art. 1 was amended by substitution for last 17 words of Draft (see our telegram 75) of a new sentence as follows)  
'No contracting State shall be obliged by the provisions of the Convention to grant the status of refugee to persons whom it may have serious reasons to consider as falling under the scope of Article 14(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights' (This is a provisional translation).

Article 1 was adopted by 7 votes for (including United States, France, Australia and India) 1 against (Pakistan) and 7 abstentions. Most of those who abstained reserved their position on the ground that definition was insufficiently broad or comprehensive (these included United Kingdom, Canada and Belgium) preamble has been left incomplete and a decision as to whether any reference to the High Commissioner should be included in it as advocated by the United States and France will be taken after Item 32(A) has been disposed of. I have expressed Australia's opposition to any such reference.

No other articles were discussed and if it is desired to bring Australian reservations and views on those Articles to the attention of the ad hoc Committee which starts on Monday 14th August it will be necessary for you to formulate them in writing.

Discussion of the Draft resolution on pages 8 and 9 completed consideration of report by the Committee. I presented Australian objections to Section A of resolution as a whole and Point 3 in particular. Most delegations expressed similar reserves with regard either to the Resolution as a whole or individual points. In view of the opposition, French representative put forward a new form of words which, while being long is less objectionable from our point of view. For point A.3 the text now reads 'invites states to give particularly favorable consideration to requests for naturalisation presented by those stateless persons habitually resident in their territory'. The preamble is addressed now to all states not just member states. The resolution was adopted by 7 votes for 3 against with 5 abstentions (including Australia) abstaining Governments reserved their position.

The Committee has now turned its attention to Item 32(A) I am returning to Berlin tonight and must leave this item in hands of delegation.

---  
Thanks for your telegram 272. Have spoken to United Kingdom representative. Have you any comments on proposal for an Advisory Council in Draft Statute (See my 72). Next meeting of Committee will be held Thursday morning 10th August, 1950.  
---

A/Min &amp; Dept. E.A. Immigration P.M.'s Dept. 10th August, 1950.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

**CABLEGRAM.**

EM:HP

0.11316

Sent: 10th August, 1950.  
1415

DECYPHER TO:

Australian Delegation to E.C.O.S.O.C.,  
GENEVA.

280. RESTRICTED.

Your FCOSOC.67.

The definition of "refugee" prepared by the Drafting Committee is an improvement on the draft of the Ad Hoc Committee. While it does not meet Australia's concern over Articles 26 and 27, it is difficult to see how it might be amended to suit our particular objections and at the same time meet the general purposes of the Convention. Accordingly, you may vote for the definition, explaining, however, that this does not mean that we can necessarily give all the rights described in the Convention to the class of persons covered by the definition and we may have to take advantage of the provision for reservations.

External Affairs.  
Immigration.  
P.M.'s Dept.

11th August, 1950.

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



## CABLEGRAM.

MG/SC

O.11369  
Sent: 10th August, 1950.  
1800

ENCODED TO:

Australian Delegation to the European Office,  
of the United Nations,  
G E N E V A.282. RESTRICTED.

Your ECOSOC 62.

1. Please forward to the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee our comments described below on the draft Convention (by way of reply to the Secretary-General's Note of 10th March). You should preface the detailed comments with a statement that the interpretative material contained in the annex to the Ad Hoc Committee's report should be dispensed with, and that the actual texts of the articles should be clarified instead. The following detailed comments should be forwarded.

Article 3. - See brief for comment.

Article 12. - See brief for comment.

Articles 13 and 14. - These should be amended to ensure that the practice of the two-year work contract is covered.

Article 19. - You should discuss with ILO the position outlined in the brief and, even if you find Australia's position is not affected, you should make some appropriate comment which will ensure that Australia's position is safeguarded if the Article is further amended.

Article 23. - Australia may be obliged to enter a reservation on this article, but in this event would be prepared to recognize as valid travel documents issued by other states.

Article 26. - The term "penalties" requires explanation.

Article 27. - There are other grounds for expulsion, such as disease or insanity, which may not be regarded as covered by the expressions "national security or public order".

2. In conclusion, the articles relating to legal, social and economic rights are consistent with Australia's practice provided the work contract arrangement is unaffected. However Articles 23, 26 and 27 touch upon aspects of Australia's immigration policy and, subject to further examination, reservations might be necessary on certain provisions of these articles. No doubt these articles were drawn up to define the traditional rights of asylum within Europe where borders may be contiguous. Practically all refugees, as defined in the convention, come to Australia seeking not asylum but permanent settlement. Hence they come under the provisions of the migration and aliens legislation. If the articles of the convention were adopted, refugees might be placed in a more favourable position than aliens who are not refugees.

E.A.  
Immigration  
P.M.'s Dept.

11th August, 1950.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
I.12074

JCH:JCH

DECYPHER FROM: **CABLEGRAM**: 9th August, 1950  
1900

Recvd: 10th August, 1950  
0930 hours.

The Australian Delegation to E.C.O.S.O.C.,  
GENEVA.

ECOSOC 61. PRIORITY. RESTRICTED.

Many thanks for your telegram 2609.

French text of definition was referred to Drafting Committee comprising France, United States, Canada, United Kingdom and Chile. Paragraph B providing for addition of other categories was eliminated from draft today by a vote of Committee. It is probable French text of Article 1 will be adopted by big majority tomorrow morning and agreement should be reached on preamble also. A British motion that there be no detailed discussion of any other items will then be moved and appears assured of a majority. In the afternoon, Social Committee starts discussion of UNICEF and only reverts to item 32 next week. I will return to Berlin tomorrow evening.

E.A.  
IMMIGRATION.  
P.M's. DEP'T.

(Delayed in transmission).

11th August 1950.

NAA: A1838, 1531/73 PART 1



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

**CABLEGRAM.**

MW:JS.

0.11151.

DECODE TO:

Dated: 8th August, 1950.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
L O N D O N.

5745. UNCLASSIFIED.

Hoyes to Wheeler.

Your 165. Paris Conference.

Information furnished noted with interest.

Peel not desirable for you to visit Germany  
because it might cause complications in relation to high  
level negotiations still proceeding.

Immigration  
P.M.'S.

8th August, 1950.

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Copies:   |  |
| Receives: |  |
| AP (P)    |  |
| E         |  |
| ME        |  |
| A         |  |
| L         |  |
| W         |  |
| Res       |  |
| AS        |  |
| US        |  |
| SA        |  |
| Adm       |  |
| A/S       |  |
| Exec      |  |



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

JSH/LB.

O. 10991.

Sent: 3rd August, 1950.

ENCHPYER TO:

2305.

Australian Delegation to the  
Permanent European Office of  
the United Nations,  
GENEVA.

263. RESTRICTED. PRIORITY.

Your ECOSOC 56.

We think there might be advantages in having  
broader definition of refugee for purposes of High Commissioner  
than for convention, and would appreciate particulars of  
any proposals.

2. The reservations expressed in the brief appear to  
apply to the new French text for convention.

External Affairs.  
P.M.'s. Dept.

4th August, 1950.

|                  |           |        |   |    |   |    |    |    |     |      |      |
|------------------|-----------|--------|---|----|---|----|----|----|-----|------|------|
| ( ) ies received | Secretary | AS (P) | B | ME | L | LL | LA | EB | Adm | A/OS | Encl |
|                  | /         | /      | / | /  | / | /  | /  | /  | /   | /    | /    |



**CABLEGRAM.**

This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Message. It is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Government Department or Instrumentality without paraphrasing it. It is never to be downgraded below 'Restricted'.

:::JSH

DECYPHER FROM:

Dated: 5th August, 1950

1000

Recvd: 6th August, 1950

0900 hours.

The Australian Delegation to E.C.O.S.O.C.,  
GENEVA.

ECOSOC 72. IMMEDIATE. RESTRICTED.

Following from Deschamps.

With further reference to your 263. Implementation of General Assembly Resolution 319 (IV) High Commissioner's Office.

The French Delegation is putting forward a draft statute (E/AC7/L60) which is a great improvement from the drafting point of view on the Secretary General's paper. Most of it is directly in conformity with resolution 319 or its annex and a few paragraphs express points put forward in the Secretary-General's paper. But there are some new proposals which are set out below. The statute is divided into four chapters as follows:

- (1) General principles.
- (2) Organisation.
- (3) Powers functions and competence.
- (4) General Provisions.

New additions include the following ;

Chapter 1 paragraph 2 "In carrying out his task, the High Commissioner shall be guided by the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the preamble to the International Convention relating to the status of refugees adopted by the United Nations".

Chapter 2 section A paragraph 2 provides that the High Commissioner shall "As soon as he is elected" appoint a Deputy High Commissioner of a Nationality other than his own. Page 3 is as yet blank and will provide for resignation, interim period and new election. The draft offers no specific suggestions on these points.

Chapter 2 section B provides for the establishment of an Advisory Council for Refugees which, in the French view, should consist of representatives of States, whether members of the United Nations or not, which are devoted to the cause of refugees. (These would, no doubt, include Italy and Austria). Its duty would be to give advice on all questions submitted to it by the High Commissioner and it could raise any question within the High Commissioner's competence. The Advisory Council should be convened at least once a year.

Chapter 3 section A (Powers) of the draft proposes to give the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner power to agree on amendments to rules concerning staff to take account of the specific requirement of the High Commissioner's Office.

/ Section B.....

Copies  
Secretary  
AR (P)  
E  
ME  
A  
LC  
PI  
Pac  
ANT  
UN  
ER  
Adm  
A/cs  
Execan



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

**CABLEGRAM.**

This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Message. It is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Government Department or Instrumentality without paraphrasing. It is never to be downgraded below 'Restricted.'

1.11845

Section B (functions) paragraph 1 proposes to authorise the High Commissioner to "Submit recommendations to Governments". Paragraph 3 says "He shall engage in such additional activities including repatriation and resettlement activities as the General Assembly may determine within the limits of the resources placed at his disposal". Would this phrasing meet the Australian requirement set out in the fourth paragraph of comments in the brief on Secretary-General's paper.

Section C (Competence). Here the draft reproduces the Secretary-General's proposal that persons falling under the High Commissioner's competence should be thus defined in Article 1 of the Convention. The French Delegate has, however, made it clear that like the United Kingdom Delegate, he would welcome and will in fact, press for a wider definition in this context.

A/MIN. & DEP'T. E.A.  
IMMIGRATION.  
P.M's. DEP'T.

7th August, 1950.

|        |    |
|--------|----|
| Copy   |    |
| Secret | /  |
| AS (U) |    |
| E      | /  |
| ME     | /  |
| A      | /  |
| LC     | /  |
| PI     | /  |
| Pac    |    |
| ANT    |    |
| UN     | /a |
| ER     | /  |
| Adm    |    |
| A/c    |    |
| Exec   |    |



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

**CABLEGRAM.**

This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Message. It is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Government Department or Instrumentality without paraphrasing. It is never to be downgraded below Restricted.

MV:ECY:

I. 11666

DECYPHER FROM:

3rd August 1950

1720

Rec'd: 4th August 1950

0830

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

165. RESTRICTED.

For Heyes from Wheeler.

1. Embassy has cabled brief report on conference proceedings. I feel all delegates were highly satisfied with Australian achievements. Had long talks with German representative this morning. His Government submitted very interesting paper on Volksdeutsch.
2. German Government not able to contribute towards steamer fares but would meet all internal costs for those migrating, including selection, medical and transportation to the boat etc. 92% are said to be farmers or farmhands, small proportion only single. Most are located in American zone. Would you like me to have a quick look over the types offering? German representative is most anxious and assures me it would mean no more than 3 days absence from London. German representative understands by such a visit Australia would not be under any obligation.
3. Am returning to London today.

IMMIGRATION

E.A.

P.M.'s DEPT:

(✓ corrupt group)

4th August 1950

Copies received

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Secretary | ✓ |
| AS (P)    |   |
| E         | ✓ |
| ME        | ✓ |
| A         | ✓ |
| LC        | ✓ |
| PI        |   |
| Pac       |   |
| ANT       |   |
| UN        | ✓ |
| EB        | ✓ |
| Adm       |   |
| A/cs      |   |
| Europe    |   |



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

**CABLEGRAM.**

DBB:EGM:

I. 11637

DECYPHER FROM:

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Message. It is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Government Department or Institution without paraphrasing. It is never to be downgraded below 'Restricted.'

Dated: 3rd August 1950  
1720  
Dated: 4th August 1950  
0830

RESTRICTED.

Addressed to Canberra 164 repeated to Washington 1.

From McMillan. Migration Conference.

1. Wheeler presented statement on lines previously agreed. Questions asked were generally orthodox and raised no political issue.
2. Questions related chiefly to what form of permanent assistance has been provided by Australia and emigrating countries in our post-war migration programme. They also sought details of our reception and training centres and whether Australia met the full costs of establishing and operating such centres. Attitude appeared appreciative and sympathetic.
3. French question included interest in the extent to which Australia had made bilateral migration agreements and a request for comments on complaints by certain emigrating countries of administrative obstacles raised by receiving countries. Our explanation led to the conclusion that complaints could not be regarded as applicable to Australia.
4. Apparently the conference will later discuss shipping but only in general terms and will, therefore, probably not fully face the issue.
5. Australia was complimented on achievements as outlined. Owing to the nature of our attendance we were given little information in return but Wheeler has taken advantage of the occasion for useful private talks and is furnishing further details to Heyes by air mail.
6. Washington telegram 609 arrived after the end of our appearance at the conference.

E. A.  
IMMIGRATION  
P.M.'s DEPT:

4th August 1950

| Copies received |                                     |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Secretary       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| AS (P)          | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| E               | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| ME              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| A               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| LC              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| PI              | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Pac             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| ANI             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| UN              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| EB              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Adm             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| A/cs            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Exec            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

**CABLEGRAM.**

This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Message. It is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Government Department or Instrumentality without paraphrasing. It is never to be downgraded below 'Restricted.'

DB:MD

I.11648.

DECYPHER FROM:

Dated: 2nd August, 1950.  
1423.

The Australian Embassy,  
WASHINGTON.

Rec'd: 3rd August, 1950.

RESTRICTED.

Addressed to Paris, unnumbered, for Officer from  
Swan, repeated to Canberra 609.

I have discussed the Paris Conference with State  
Department officials here. I explained the attitude which  
we were adopting. They fully understood our position and  
agree that we will be making fullest possible contribution  
to the Conference if we -

(a) Provide all possible information about our  
achievements and our methods of handling migration,

(b) State our anxiety to continue the flow of  
migrants and in particular to make good by other means the  
number of displaced persons we have been receiving after the  
disbandment of the I.R.O., and

(c) Explain that the practical requisites of carrying  
on with the programme in terms of the provisions of capital  
facilities and other economic questions have been taken up  
by the Prime Minister in Washington and that, therefore, we are  
not in a position to be more specific.

MIN. & DEPT. IMMIGRATION.  
" " " NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.  
" " " EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.  
TREASURER & TREASURY.  
P.M.'S DEPT.

3rd August, 1950.

| Copies received |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Secretary       | / |
| AS (P)          |   |
| R               |   |
| ME              | / |
| A               | / |
| LC              | / |
| PI              | / |
| Fac             |   |
| ANI             | / |
| UN              |   |
| ER              |   |
| Adm             |   |
| A/cs            |   |



CABLEGRAM

**SECRET.**

O. 10344.

JERC.MAW.

Sent: 27th July, 1950.  
1830.

DECODE TO:

Australian Embassy,  
THE HAGUE.146. SECRET.

From Immigration.

Your 203.

Paris conference of 26th July of experts to advise Foreign Ministers on immigration problems as well as other high level discussions about to proceed may have bearing on Dutch and other migration to Australia.

Pending outcome of discussions referred to feel it would be preferable not to enter into detailed negotiations at this stage for Dutch migration only.

We are keen to receive large numbers of Dutch settlers and will be glad to commence negotiations with representatives of Dutch Government as soon as outcome of current discussions overseas known. We would prefer that negotiations with Dutch representatives be conducted at Canberra and that when finality reached a suitable agreement be drafted for approval by both Governments.

.....

Immigration (50/3/15566)  
P.M's

28th July, 1950.

| Copies received |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Secretary       | / |
| SR (P)          | / |
| E               | / |
| ME              | / |
| A               | / |
| LC              | / |
| PI              |   |
| Pao             |   |
| ANT             |   |
| UN              |   |
| EB              |   |
| Adm             |   |
| A/cs            |   |
| Exon            |   |



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM **SECRET.**

AP/LB.

I. 11135.

DECYPHER FROM:

Dated: 25th July, 1950.  
1930.

Rec'd: 26th July, 1950.  
8.30.a.m.

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

156. SECRET.

Reference my telegram 151. In the course of visit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs I expressed surprise at the almost unfriendly attitude of the official in question. I was told immediately that there had been other complaints and was given an expression of regret at the terms he had used.

2. My opinion is that his representations need not be taken seriously.

E. A.  
IMMIGRATION.  
P.M's. DEPT.

26th July, 1950.

*Mr Wallis*

| Copies received |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Secretary       | / |
| AS (P)          | / |
| E               | / |
| ME              | / |
| A               | / |
| L               | / |
| VI              | / |
| Pac             | / |
| ANI             | / |
| UN              | / |
| EB              | / |
| Adm             | / |
| A/cs            | / |
| Exec            | / |



## CABLEGRAM.

MG/SC

0.10192

Sent: 24th July, 1950.

This is an unparaphrased Cypher Message. It is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Government Department or Instrumentality without paraphrasing. It is never to be downgraded below 'Restricted.'

UNCODED TO:

Australian High Commissioner's Office,  
L O N D O N.

3490. RESTRICTED PRIORITY.

To Wheeler from Heyes.

Your 3466. We are replying today to cable 3458 from Delegation and copy will be transmitted to Paris.

Assume you have all necessary information including 1951 programme. Material supplied to Lamidey for I.L.O. Conference may be useful.

Your principal role at Conference would appear to be to supply information in as much detail as required upon our achievements and the nature of our migration arrangements here and overseas, and in broadest possible outline only upon our future plans and problems, unless you receive further advice from Washington on the latter point.

---

Immigration  
E.A.  
P.M.'s Dept.

25th July, 1950.

| Copies received |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Secretary       | / |
| AS (P)          | / |
| R               | / |
| ME              | / |
| A               | / |
| L               | / |
| U               | / |
| Pav             | / |
| UN              | / |
| UN              | / |
| ER              | / |
| Adm             | / |
| A/cs            | / |
| Exec            | / |



This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Message. It is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Government Department or Instrumentality without paraphrasing. It is never to be downgraded below 'Restricted'.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

SECRET.

EM:HP

DECRYPTER FROM:

High Commissioner's Office,  
L O N D O N.

THE QUOTATION OF THIS CABLEGRAM IN ANY  
PARAPHRASE EXCEPT IN A SECRET DOCUMENT WILL  
COMPROMISE THE CYPER USED REGARDLESS  
OF CONTEXT AND MUST ALWAYS BE RECORDED

I.10982

Dated: 18th July, 1950.  
1622

Rec'd: 23rd July, 1950.  
9.5 a.m.

3484. SECRET.

From External for Secretary.

Migration Conference Paris.

You will by now have seen telegram 3458 from the Prime Minister's party. We have communicated with Officer who informs us that a member of the party had been in touch with him by telephone regarding the arrangements.

2. We understand Officer will informally acquaint the French authorities with the composition of the designation after consultation referred to in 3458 paragraph 4 has taken place. No formal acceptance of the invitation has been communicated to the French authorities here or in Paris.

External Affairs.  
P.M.'s Dept.

(Delayed in transmission  
due to technical defect).

24th July, 1950.

| Copies run |   |
|------------|---|
| Secretary  | ✓ |
| AF(P)      | ✓ |
| E          | ✓ |
| ME         | ✓ |
| A          | ✓ |
| LC         | ✓ |
| PI         |   |
| Pac        |   |
| ANC        |   |
| UN         |   |
| ER         |   |
| Adm        |   |
| Adm        |   |
| Adm        |   |



CABLEGRAM

**SECRET.**

Copies received

MW:JSH

O. 9967

ENCYIPHER TO:

Dated: 19th July, 1950  
2010 hours.The Australian High Commissioner's Office,  
L O N D O N.3403. IMMEDIATE. SECRET.

For Prime Minister from Acting Prime Minister.

Holt advises that conference of experts called by three Foreign Ministers on migration from Western Europe will meet in Paris on 24th July and that following discussions with countries of emigration and international organisations, major countries of immigration including Australia will be called in for consultation. Report will then be prepared for 3 Foreign Ministers.

Formal invitation from French Government just received asks Australia to make its migration experts available on 26th July and thereafter.

United States Government apparently attaches considerable importance to the Conference. Doubtless you have been advised about these developments, but Holt is anxious that we should obtain your instructions in regard to our representation and that you should determine how far Australia should go in presenting a case at conference similar to that which will be put forward by you in your talks with the United Kingdom and United States authorities. No doubt you will readily agree that it is most important to ensure that at the Paris Conference we should convey a favourable impression of Australia's immigration policy and achievement and of our capacity to carry through a large programme. It is also important that we do not in any way prejudice the case to be presented elsewhere by you, and that at the same time there is no inconsistency.

Holt suggests that Sir Keith Officer lead Australia's representatives and that as conference is so closely bound up with your mission one of your party be detached to attend if that is at all practicable. He further suggests that R.H. Wheeler, an Assistant Secretary of the Immigration Department now in London, be appointed third Australian representative.

No doubt you will wish to consider question of representation and case to be presented in the light of what further information you can gain in London about the nature of the conference and the level of representation at it. I should be glad to have your advice. We have not yet cabled Officer, and suggest that he be informed immediately from Australia House if it is agreed that he be leader for Australia.

A/PRIME MINISTER & DEP'T.  
MIN. & DEP'T. IMMIGRATION.  
TREASURER & TREASURY.  
MIN. & DEP'T. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

20th July, 1950.

*M. Weller*



CABLEGRAM

**SECRET.**

LB:MD

O, 9062.

DECODE TO:

Dated 18th July, 1950.

High Commissioner's Office,  
L O N D O N.

3376.

SECRET.IMMEDIATE.

Confidential Personal for Mr. A.S. Brown from Bunting.

Reference cable 3274, 13th July from Watt. Immigration  
have advised as follows :-

'Australian Embassy, Washington has discussed informally with State Department the Conference between United Kingdom, United States of America and France on immigration from Western Europe to be held in Paris from 24th July to 4th August.

The State Department Committee under Mr. George Warren has been examining question of emigration from Western Germany and Italy having in mind countries which may absorb migration and in particular Australia.

State Department does not consider emigration from Germany and Italy a matter for I.R.O. or its successor organisation but, at instigation of Government and Congress, State Department wish to work out ways of assisting such emigration. It has been suggested that representatives of possible countries of emigration should be asked to consult with representatives of the three powers.

The State Department felt that some recommendations should be made to the Foreign Ministers for action to remove obstacles to migration. Warren mentioned the following as possible sources of funds or aid: use of I.R.O. ships; loans from International and Export-Import Bank for development to absorb migrants; E.C.A. counterpart and dollar funds. He thought it might be possible to interest Congress in voting funds.

Warren requested some advance consideration of the matter by Australia. He wanted information about Australia's immigration targets, the numbers of Germans and Italians that might be accepted; preference as to age groups, occupations, marital status, etc. and what sort of assistance Australia would require.

Warren thought that a plan could be worked out which would meet Australia's needs. As he summarized such a plan, Germany and Italy would provide the migrants; Australia would receive them and provide employment; the stimulus necessary to bring about the migration, namely building materials, might be financed from E.C.A. funds or funds made specially available by Congress; the cost of passages might be shared. Reference was specifically made in discussion to the possibility of Australia obtaining from hard currency sources pre-fabricated houses and scarce building materials such as Pacific coast pine as part of such a plan. In addition, the State Department was satisfied that the Export-Import or the International Bank would regard sympathetically any plans submitted for loans for capital.



CABLEGRAM

**SECRET.**

- 2 -

O. 9862.

development associated with such migration plans.

The Australian Embassy is being advised to proceed very cautiously in any further discussions pending the arrival of the Prime Minister.

Whole matter has been discussed with Foxcroft who has raised with Heyes and Holt question of Australian representation at Paris talks and the case which should be presented. Understand Holt asking Acting Prime Minister to send a cable to Prime Minister about this matter tomorrow.

P.M.'S DEPT.

19th July, 1950.

| Copies received |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Secretary       | / |
| AR (P)          | / |
| R               | / |
| MR              | / |
| A               | / |
| LC              |   |
| PI              |   |
| Fac             |   |
| ANI             |   |
| UN              |   |
| PR              |   |
| ADM             |   |
| L/O             |   |
| ...             |   |



**CABLEGRAM.**

AP:MD

O.9852.

DECYPHER TO:

Dated 19th July, 1950.

Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

134. CONFIDENTIAL.

Our telegram No.132.

We have now received, through French Ambassador, Canberra, official invitation to send migration experts to Paris as from 26th July to participate in migration talks to be held there between United States, United Kingdom and French experts, beginning 24th July.

Australia will probably be represented by Major R. Wheeler of the Department of Immigration who is now in London, and possibly a member of the Prime Minister's party. We have informed the Department of Immigration that you will provide all possible facilities and assistance and would be glad if McMillan could be made available.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.  
P.M.'S DEPT.

19th July, 1950.

| Copies received |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| Secretary       | /   |
| AS (P)          | /   |
| E               |     |
| ME              | 102 |
| A               | /   |
| LC              | /   |
| PI              |     |
| Pac             |     |
| ANT             |     |
| UN              |     |
| ER              | /   |
| Adm             | /   |
| Info            |     |
| Spec            |     |



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

## CABLEGRAM.

EGM/MG

ENCYIPHER TO:

Australian High Commissioner,  
Office,

L O N D O N.

3373. CONFIDENTIAL.

We have now received, through French Ambassador, Canberra, official invitation to send migration experts to Paris as from 26th July to participate in migration talks to be held there between U.S., U.K. and French experts, beginning 24th July.

2. We understand Acting Prime Minister will be communicating with Prime Minister regarding representation and other aspects. Embassy, Paris, has been instructed to give all possible assistance.

E.A.  
P.M.'S

19th July, 1950

This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Message. It is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Government Department. Printed 19th July, 1950. Confidentiality without paraphrasing 1901. Never to be downgraded below 'Restricted'.

Copies received

Secretary

AS (P)

E

ME

A

LC

PI

Pa

ANT

UN

ER

Adm

A/os

Exec



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

**CABLEGRAM.**

This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Message. It is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Government Department or Instrumentality without paraphrasing. It is never to be downgraded below 'Restricted.'

KC:GG

CYPHER TO:

Australian Embassy,  
WASHINGTON.

Dated: 14th July, 1950.

1800.

311.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Your memoranda 1513, 1594 and 1595 were most helpful. Consideration has recently been given to overall programme of immigration from Western Europe and Foreign Ministers declaration and possibility of United States financial assistance have been examined. For your information a member of the Prime Minister's party may attend consultations between Australia and the experts of the three powers in Paris. In any event the Prime Minister will probably take the matter up at a high level when he is in Washington. In the circumstances we suggest you await the arrival of the Prime Minister before discussing the matter further with the State Department. You should, of course, assemble any documentation which may be of assistance.

E.A.  
Immigration.  
P.M.'s.Dept.

18th July, 1950.

*Immig from Germany*

| Copies received |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Secretary       | / |
| AS (P)          | / |
| E               | / |
| ME              | / |
| A               | / |
| LC              | / |
| PI              | / |
| Pao             | / |
| ANT             | / |
| UN              | / |
| ER              | / |
| Adm             | / |
| A/cs            | / |
| Exec            | / |



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

**CABLEGRAM.**

LB:GG

ENCIPHER TO:

Australian High Commission

L O N D O N

This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Message. It is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Government Department or Instrumentality without paraphrasing. It is never to be downgraded below 'Restricted.'

0.9599.

Dated: 13th July, 1950.

1535.

3274.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Personal for Mr.A.S.Brown from Watt.

With reference to possible United States assistance in our Immigration programme we have learned from the American Embassy here that talks by United States, United Kingdom and France on emigration from Western Europe will probably open in Paris on 20th July.

Italy, Western Germany, Netherlands, Greece, the International Agencies and the principal countries who may absorb immigrants are apparently to be brought into consultation, but we have not received official invitation as yet. The experts are to discuss plans and programmes to solve over-population in Western Europe and to report to the next meeting of the three Foreign Ministers. The Prime Minister may wish to keep in touch with developments.

E.A.  
P.M's.Dept.

14th July, 1950.

| Times received |   |
|----------------|---|
| Secretary      | / |
| AS (P)         |   |
| E              | / |
| ME             | / |
| A              | / |
| LC             |   |
| PI             |   |
| Pac            |   |
| AN             |   |
| UN             |   |
| EB             |   |
| Adm            |   |
| A/cs           |   |



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

**CABLEGRAM** **SECRET.**

Dated: 19th July, 1950.

1624

Recd: 20th July, 1950.

0830

FEL/SC

DECODED FROM:

Australian Embassy,  
P A R I S.

151. SECRET.

From Officer.

Your telegram 132. Immigration.

McMillan and Rice called yesterday on French official who originated note requesting explanation.

2. Official began by treating interview as occasion for reprimand and had to be heard out before explanation of procedures and information given could be offered. He produced note from the Consul-General, Sydney, which was far from the objective and was outspokenly hostile, to Australian reception of immigrant. Note included statement that whenever Frenchmen in France wrote for advice Consul General advised them against migrating to Australia. The official said that a member of the Consulate General's staff met the French immigrants on arrival and had to find most of them employment and lodging. He furnished a list of the cases without names, of French immigrants who were dissatisfied with their treatment, employment and advice given by this Embassy. Without names, these cases naturally cannot be checked.

3. All cases quoted were reported from Sydney and my superficial examination showed some complaints to be trivial.

4. Embassy representative then explained procedures followed and produced sample of documents used. They answer all charges but as these were general rather than specific there was really little to refute.

5. It appears that trouble is chiefly due to Consul-General, Sydney, who is clearly prejudiced and it may be fomented by the official concerned at Quai d'Orsay whose whole attitude was very hostile. It also relates to general French reluctance to lose population. We probably have heard the last of the complaints in question but I propose to mention the matter generally and the attitude of the official to the Secretary General when opportunity offers.

E.A.  
Immigration  
P.M.'s Dept.

20th July, 1950.

*new file  
1531/72. Immig from France*

*Re Welles*

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| Secretary | /    |
| AS/D      | /    |
| SE        | 1/12 |
| A         | /    |
| LC        | /    |
| PI        | /    |
| Pac       |      |
| ANT       |      |
| UN        |      |
| EE        |      |
| Adm       |      |
| A/cs      |      |
| Excess    |      |



CABLEGRAM

**SECRET.**

FEL/MG

O. 9796

ENCIPHER TO:

Date: 17th July, 1950  
1815Australian Embassy,  
PARIS.

132. SECRET. IMMEDIATE.

For Officer.

Your telegram 146. We have no knowledge of any complaints by individual French migrants or by groups of their dissatisfaction with Australian conditions. We are however, particularly anxious (for reasons stated below) that the French Government should have a favourable impression of our present immigration arrangements and also of our willingness and ability to absorb in favourable circumstances large numbers of migrants from Western Europe. We, therefore, hope that your visit to the Foreign Office will afford you an opportunity to discover if there are any real grounds for complaint and to remove any misconceptions which may have arisen.

2. For your own information we attach considerable importance to the conference of French, British and American migration experts which is scheduled to commence in Paris on 24th July. The experts will discuss excess population and unemployment in Western Europe and the possibility of alleviating these by migration on a large scale.

3. We have been advised informally by both U.S. and U.K. that countries with emigration and immigration problems (including Australia), together with the International organisations, concerned will be invited to attend this conference. We understand that invitation on behalf of the three Powers will be issued by French Government. Please advise immediately you receive invitation.

4. While no decision has as yet been made we are confident that the government will accept such an invitation as there is a possibility that some scheme may be evolved for the resettlement of Western Europeans (including Germans and Italians).

5. We will advise you in due course of the Government's decision, and proposed arrangements for representation, etc.

E.A.  
IMMIGRATION.  
P.M.'S

19th July, 1950

-----

*W. Wallis*

| Copies Received |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| Secretary       | /   |
| AS (P)          | /   |
| E               | /   |
| ME              | 122 |
| A               | /   |
| LC              | /   |
| HI              | /   |
| Pao             |     |
| ANT             |     |
| ON              |     |
| EB              |     |
| Adm             |     |
| A/S             |     |
| Spec            |     |



## CABLEGRAM.

JC:KC

I.10501.

Dated July 13 1950.  
1945.Recd: July 14 1950.  
1200.

DEGYPHERED FROM:

Australian Embassy,  
P A R I S.

146. RESTRICTED.

From Officer.

Have received a formal note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs advising receipt of a certain report from the French Consul General in Sydney with reference to French Nationals who have immigrated recently to Australia. The Ministry states that from a study of these reports it would seem that certain French workers were led to emigrate to Australia as a result of misleading statements and to expect a way of life more favourable than they have found. They suggest that to avoid further misunderstanding there should be a discussion between the Embassy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with reference to the terms under which French workers are able to find employment in Australia.

2. I propose about the middle of next week to arrange a visit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and will then report more fully in the light of information then gained.

3. Meanwhile, I think it desirable that you and the Department of Immigration should know that this situation has arisen and send any direction you desire.

Minister & Dept. E.A.  
" " Immigration  
P.M.'s

July 14 1950.

*W. Waller*

| Copies    |      |
|-----------|------|
| Secretary | /    |
| AS (P)    | /    |
| E         | /    |
| ME        | 1/22 |
| A         | /    |
| LC        | /    |
| PI        | /    |
| Pac       |      |
| ANT       |      |
| UN        |      |
| EE        |      |
| Adm       |      |
| A/cs      |      |